Sixth Series, No. 5

Wednesday, March 30, 1977
Chaitra 9, 1899 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

First Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

# CONTENTS

*No. 5—Wednesday, March 30, 1977/Chaitra 9, 1899 (Saka)*


| | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| Members Sworn | 1 |
| Paper laid on the Table | 1 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Reported printing and numbering of duplicate Ballot papers by Government Press, Alipur, Calcutta | 2—12 |
| Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu | 2, 5—9 |
| Shri Shanti Bhushan | 2—5, 9—10 |
| General Budget, 1977-78—General Discussion and Demands for Grants on Account, 1977-78 | 13—96 |
| Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor | 13—17 |
| Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta | 17—23 |
| Shri Sougata Roy | 23—28 |
| Shri Ugrasen | 29—36 |
| Shri K.A. Rajan | 36—38 |
| Shri Govinda Munda | 38—40 |
| Shri Charan Narzary | 41—44 |
| Shri Gev Mancharsha Awari | 44—47 |
| Shri Manohar Lal | 47—56 |
| Shri P.G. Mavalankar | 56—63 |
| Shri Sarat Kumar Kar | 63—65 |
| Shri Larang Sai | 65—69 |
| Shri Bashir Ahmad | 69—75 |
| Shri H.M. Patel | 75—84 |

| | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1977—*Introduced*— | |
| Motion to consider | |
| Shri H.M. Patel . . . . | 97 |
| Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 . . | 97—98 |
| Motion to pass— | |
| Shri H.M. Patel . . | 98 |
| Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1976-77 | 98—105 |
| Appropriation Bill, 1977—*Introduced*— | |
| Motion to consider— | |
| Shri H.M. Patel . . . . | 105—106 |
| Clauses 2, 3 and 1 | 106 |
| Motion to pass— | |
| Shri H.M. Patel . . . . . | 107 |
| Tamil Nadu Budget, 1977-78—General Discussion and Demands for Grants on Account, 1977-78 . . | 107—38 |
| Shri R. Venkataraman . | 111—18 |
| Shri V. Dhandayuthapani . . | 118—22 |
| Shri V. Arunachalam | 122—25 |
| Shri O.V. Alagasan . | 125—29 |
| Shri K. Mayathevar . . . . . | 129—33 |
| Shri S.G. Murugaiyan . . . | 133—36 |
| Shri H.M. Patel . . . | 136—38 |
| Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1977—*Introduced*— | |
| Motion to consider— | |
| Shri H.M. Patel . | 138—39 |
| Clauses 2, 3 and 1 | 139—40 |
| Motion to pass— | |
| Shri H.M. Patel . . | 140 |

COLUMNS

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu), 1976-77 . . 140—43

Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 1977—*Introduced*—

Motion to consider—

Shri H.M. Patel . . 143—45

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 . . . . . 145

Motion to pass—

Shri H.M. Patel . . . 145

Nagaland Budget, 1977-78—General discussion and Demands for Grants on Accounts, 1977-78 . 146—64

Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde . 149—56

Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza 156—59

Shri N. Tombi Singh . 159—63

Shri H.M. Patel 163—64

Nagaland Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1977—*Introduced*—

Motion to consider—

Shri H.M. Patel . 165

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 166

Motion to Pass—

Shri H.M. Patel . 166

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Nagaland), 1976-77 166—68

Nagaland (Appropriation) Bill, 1977—*Introduced*—

Motion to consider—

Shri H.M. Patel . 169

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 . . . 170

Motion to Pass—

Shri H.M. Patel . 170

Pondicherry Budget, 1977-78—General Discussion and Demands for Grants on Account, 1977-78 . . . . 170—80

COLUMNS

Shri Arvinda Bala Pajanor . . . 173—180

Shri H.M. Patel . . . 180

Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1977—*Introduced* —

Motion to consider—

Shri H.M. Patel . 181

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 182

Motion to pass—

Shri H.M. Patel 182

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Pondicherry), 1976-77 182—83

Pondicherry (Appropriation) Bill, 1977—*Introduced*—

Motion to consider—

Shri H.M. Patel 183—85

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 186

Motion to pass—

Shri H.M. Patel 186

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, March 30, 1977/Chaitra 9, 1899 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

Thakur Girjanandan Singh (Sheohar).

Shri M. N. Govindan Nair (Trivandrum).

Shri Tukaram Sadashiv Shrangare (Osmanabad).

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria (Etawah).

**12.02 hrs.**

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES ACT, 1956 FOR THE YEAR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1975-76 on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, under section 633 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-14/77].





CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PRINTING AND NUMBERING OF DUPLICATE BALLOT PAPERS BY GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALIPUR, CALCUTTA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I call the attention of the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to the reported printing and numbering of duplicate ballot papers in laks by Government Press, Alipur, Calcutta, under the control of a senior IPS Officer.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ballot papers with identical serial numbers were detected by the Returning Officers for Parliamentary Constituencies in West Bengal on verification of the bundles of ballot papers received by them from the Government Press before issuing them for use at polling stations. The particulars of such ballot papers were as follows:—

13-*Barasat Parliamentary Constituency*:

S. Nos. 563501 to 563600 (100 numbers)

15-*Joynagar (SC) Parliament Constituency*:

S. Nos. 656551 to 657000 (450 numbers)

S. Nos. 644001 to 645000 (1000 numbers)

19-*Barrackpore Parliamentary Constituency*:

S. Nos. 669001 to 670000 (1000 numbers)

S. Nos. 685401 & 586700 (2 numbers)

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

20-*Dum Dum Parliamentary Constituency*:

S. Nos. 458272, 458273 & 739728 (3 numbers)

1-*Cooch Behar (SC) Parliamentary Constituency.*

S. Nos. 298001 to 299000 (1000 numbers)

S. Nos. 522776 (1 number)

3-*Jalpaiguri Parliamentary Constituency*:

S. Nos. 236001 to 237000 (1000 numbers)

S. Nos. 293001 to 294000 (1000 numbers)

S. Nos. 421001 to 422000 (1000 numbers)

S. Nos. 473001 to 474000 (1000 numbers)

S. Nos. 475001 to 47600 (1000 numbers)

S. Nos. 556001 to 557000 (1000 numbers)

S. Nos. 640001 to 641000 (1000 numbers)

31-*Contai Parliamentary Constituency*

S. Nos. 4950 numbers

34-*Purulia Parliamentary Constituency*:

S. Nos. 1000 numbers

The total number of ballot papers with duplicate numbers was 16506.

The serial numbering of ballot papers in West Bengal was done by means of hand numbering machines. The work was done by outsiders on contract basis within the premises of the Government Press under strict supervision of the Press authorities and police. The method of work this time has been that 9 squads, with 30 persons in each squad, were in operation in respect of each Parliamentary Constituency. In all, there are 42 Parliamentary Constituencies in West Bengal. They worked under the overall supervision of employees of the Press earmarked for the purpose. Numbering was done in bundles of one thousand each and the serial numbers to be printed on each bundle was assigned to each squad by employees of the Press. The duplicate number of a few thousand ballot papers was due to the wrong assignment of the same sets of serial numbers to more than one squad engaged for the serial numbering of the ballot papers of one Parliamentary Constituency. As a result, a few bundles of thousand ballot papers each had the same serial numbers. The mistake was detected by the Returning Officers in the course of the verification of ballot papers received by them before issue to the Presiding Officers of the polling stations. As soon as the mistake was detected, all the ballot papers with identical serial numbers were returned to the Press for safe custody and substitute ballot papers with correct serial numbers were printed afresh by the Press and supplied to the Returning Officers.

The persons employed in the Press who were responsible for the mistake have already been placed under suspension and inquiries have been initiated for fixing the responsibility for the mistakes.

From the experience of previous elections, the Election Commission had realised that the mistake of printing identical serial numbers on ballot papers was possible due to error in the operation of numbering of ballot papers. In paragraph 4 of Chapter IV of the Handbook for Returning Officers, 1977 Edition, the Commission had issued detailed instructions for the verification of ballot papers by the Returning Officers before they are issued to the Presiding Officers of pooling stations. The instructions provide that whenever the Returning Officer detects ballot papers having identical serial numbers, the particulars of the serial numbers should be noted in a register and published on the notice board. A copy of the notice should also be sent to each of the contesting

candidates. The ballot papers with duplicate numbers will then be sealed with the seal of the Returning Officer and the seal of the Supdt. of the Government Press where the ballot papers were printed and kept in safe custody in the Government Press itself, pending directions from the Commission for their destruction. These instructions were carried out carefully by the Returning Officers in all cases in which ballot papers with identical serial numbers were detected for the last general election to the Lok Sabha.

It may also be mentioned that rule 38(1) of the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961 provides that every ballot paper before it is issued to an elector shall be signed in full on its back by the Presiding Officer. This provision ensures that every ballot paper used at the poll is genuine and that the mistake of printing a few ballot papers with identical serial numbers will not in any way vitiate the poll.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Is there any parallel to these things in the past?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the hon. Minister, I apprehend, has given the statement on the basis of the facts provided by the West Bengal Government. The Chief Electoral Officer is an officer of the West Bengal Government. These facts are not correct. It proves from the big bundle that I am having that hundreds of more such bundles were recovered and I would like your direction on the matter whether I shall lay it on the Table of the House or hand it over to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Hand it over to the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, from the statement, I would like to say that the instructions provided that whenever the Returning Officer detected the ballot papers having identical serial numbers, the particulars of the serial numbers should be noted in the register and displayed on the notice board. A copy of the notice should also be sent to each of the contesting candidates. I can assure you, Mr. Shanti Bhushan, that this was not done as far as I know. What has happened in the Government Press, Alipore Calcutta, the tip of the iceberg, and I appreciate the role played by newspapers, particularly *The Statesman* in Calcutta and *Anand Bazar Patrika*. I appreciate also the role of *Jugantar* as they had published these things and brought these things to light, but we have got these things earlier because we have come to know the day it had been done.

Sir, it was a part of the Master Plan for widespread rigging in selected areas by the ruling party then in power. That is part of the master plan. Sir, fortunately the anti-Indira and anti-Congress wave was so terrific that it flooded away everything. This was not today—from Himachal to West Bengal you cannot find a single M.P. coming from one State. Nothing short of a parliamentary enquiry or a Commission of enquiry will satisfy the people and unearth the mischief behind it.

Sir, '*Statesman*' dated 11th of March says:

> "50,000 to 70,000 ballot papers of Burdwan and Alipore were missing. Duplicate ballot papers were printed in lakhs."

*Anand Bazar Patrika* dated 12th March: Jalpaiguri where Mrs. Maya Ray, the spouse of the sitting Chief Minister of West Bengal is gloriously contesting—and I am glad that Mr. Kagan Dasgupta, I don't know if he is here, defeated her a substantial margin—duplicate ballot papers with same serial numbers detected in that particular place where the Chief Minister's spouse was contesting comes to about 70,000. The Deputy Commissioner

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

admitted that duplicate of several thousand ballot papers came and those were being sent to Calcutta. He admitted this himself, Sir. The Chief Electoral Officer corroborated that 3500 duplicate ballot papers were detected at Jalpaiguri. This is far from correct. Demonstrations were taken out by the people of Jalpaiguri in protest. The *'Jugantar'* which is a paper owned by a Congressman, Tarun Kanti Ghosh, till the other day, a sitting member of the West Bengal Government says on 13th of March that at four places—Contai, Purulia, Jadavpur, Tufangunj—duplicate ballot papers were received. At Contai it was 3000, at Purulia it was over 7500, for Tufangunj we have not got the number but it runs to 10,000. The presiding officer detected this and the Chief Electoral Officer confirmed it. *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated 13-3-77 says that the Chief Electoral Officer confirmed it. Duplicate ballot papers of Jadavpur, Burdwan, Howrah and Durgapur were received.

Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder is sitting behind me. The Returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer confirmed this to me.

Sir, I qoute from *'The Statesman'* dated 13th March:

> "The detection of a large number of "duplicate ballot papers" in several districts of West Bengal—only two days after such discovery in Jalpaiguri—caused a flutter in political circles in Calcutta on Saturday. Leaders of some Opposition parties said this confirmed their suspicion that agents of a certain political party—well we know that the political party it is—were engaged in rigging the election to ensure Congress victory at the poll."

Therefore, Sir, Mr. Bijoy Singh now sitting M.P. claims that duplicate ballot paper at the rate of 20,000 per constituency were printed at Alipore, West Bengal Government Press. Sir, such duplicates went to local Congress offices. At Tamluk the number went as high as 86,000 *vide Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated 16th March, page 1. The same thing happened at Basirhat and Mathurapur. Sir, mind you, at the counting time the printed serial numbers are not checked. So, it is an easy task. Being not satisfied in Midnapur they went to the extent of stealing ballot boxes. The Congress President, Shri Arun Moitra, has admitted this *vide Ananda Bazar Patrika* issue of 13th March, page 10. The CPI also sent telegrams demanding an immediate inquiry into this. Shri P. C. Sen said one Central Cabinet Minister—I am told he is Mr. Chattopadhyaya but I do not want it to go on record—and two senior most officials—one of them got extension after retirement—conspired in Writers Building to do this. In some constituencies even 50,000 to 60,000 duplicate and forced voting was done.

Sir, the erstwhile Prime Minister and West Bengal Chief Minister's arrangements were well-planned. For Government Press, Alipore, Calcutta they imported a senior police officer to be incharge of printing about one and a half year's ago. Perhaps Mrs. Gandhi thought she needed to hold election in 1976. This Controller of Printing has a very shady past. The CBI raided his house. He is a drug addict. During the raid—I regret to say—bunch of photographs of nude tribal girls was found in his house. When he was S.P. Burdwan there, were 225 political murders and not a single prosecution took place. The then Prime Minister recommended President's Police medal for him for rehabilitating the Congress in Burdwan.

Ballot papers far in excess for each constituency were there. Outside private individuals brought 300 persons called private daftries for serial numbering. They were forced to do duplicate serial numbering on threat.

They were paid abnormally high remuneration. When this thing leaked out the innocent employees were suspended. I would like the hon. Law Minister to tell us as to how many such persons have been suspended from service. Why the big shots were not suspended. Shri Mukherjee is still holding that post. Why is it so?

Sir, in Barrackpur out of 743 booths as many as 500 booths were captured by Congress hooligans. In Katwa many booths were captured. We demanded a re-poll there. Because of this the margin in Dum Dum and Diamond Harbour got substantially reduced. Prof. Chakravarty was hurt so seriously that he had to go to hospital. Mr. Swaminathan was kept informed about all this through telegrams, cables and telephones. I am sorry to say that Mr. Swaminathan when he went to Calcutta and held a press conference there did not hear the grievances of the opposition parties before organising the press conference. He said: सब कुछ ठीक है ।

Sir, inspite of all this there has been massive defeat of the Congress. Under the present circumstances, how can the present West Bengal Government remain in power when it is established that the West Bengal ruling party, the Chief Minister, other Ministers and some senior officials entered into a conspiracy to commit the most heinous and shameful fraud which has damaged the image of this country in the whole world. In the face of this, how can they remain in power and remain revetted to their chairs. I reiterate that there should be immediate suspension, this is absolutely necessary.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have said that; please resume your seat and let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, I may submit that the facts about which I have made a statement have been obtained from the Election Commission. The hon. Member Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has promised to supply more ballot papers and we shall make further enquiries about them in due course and make further statements. He has also made an allegation that copies of the register were not sent to the candidates about duplicate papers as required by the manage, we shall make enquiries about that. So far as the query as to which officers had been suspended, and what action had been taken, and other allegations about the capture of the booths etc. are concerned, we shall ascertain facts and if necessary make a further statement about it....(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: How so many ballot papers came into his hand?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. It is not a question hour. There are many new Members and they may not know the procedure. On call attention notices, only those people who give notice will be allowed to ask a question after the hon. Minister has replied. If there are a number of members, the names will be balloted and only 4 or 5 names will be allowed to come and they alone will be allowed to ask questions. No other name is allowed.

We have to go to the next subject and I want to take the opinion of the House as to how many hours they would like to have for the discussion of the Finance Bill. Because already we have spent about two hours and fifteen minutes. The Tamil Nadu Budget, the Pondicherry Budget and the Nagaland Budget are also to be completed today and they will have to be sent to the Rajya Sabha. I think we can devote one hour for each, that means three hours and two hours for our budget which means five hours. Even that will be too much today. Still I suggest for the consideration of the House; five hours would be more than enough. I cannot help it because it

[Mr. Speaker]

has to go to the Rajya Sabha and there is no other alternative left to us.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTTY: We should like to have a parliamentary probe as demanded by him.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give notice of that; you are entitled to do that.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : श्रीमान्, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । ऐसा लग रहा है कि एमर्जेंसी का भूत हिन्दुस्तान में मरने के बाद लोक सभा के लोहे के फाटकों पर आकर जम गया है और आने वाले सदस्यों तथा दूसरे व्यक्तियों पर झपट रहा है । इस स्थिति को समाप्त किया जावे ।

MR. SEPAKER: It was brought to my notice by the Minister. Are the gates still closed? The gates are all open; whatever position was obtaining before 26th June, 1975 is being re-established. The position is being reverted. I am told some gates are closed because, otherwise they are used as a thoroughfare by peop who want to use this as a shortent; I have already issued instructions that the gates should be opened. But we should not allow others to use this as a thoroughfare or as a shortcut. Otherwise all gates are open; if they are not open, they will be opened immediately.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने हमारी पूरी बात नहीं सुनी है । मैं अपनी पूरी बात कहे बिना नहीं बैठूंगा । हमारा निवदन है कि .....

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken pains to explain the position. I have already taken steps. The Minister has told me. Instead of taking the time of the House for these things, he could have talked to me....(*Interruptions*). I cannot allow this.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : दूसरा तथ्य जो अभी तक आपके नोटिस में नहीं आया है—इस संसद के दो अधिकारियों को एमर्जेंसी में पकड़ कर गिरफ्तार किया गया, जेल में भेजा गया, उनको अपमानित किया गया । लोक सभा और संसद के इन अधिकारियों को अभी तक क्यों मुअत्तिल रखा गया है या बरखास्त किया गया है, इसको आप कन्सीडर कीजिये । यह सदन का मामला है, सरकार का मामला नहीं है, इस पर खामोश नहीं रहा जा सकता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has brought it to my notice. I have already discussed this matter with him. If you want to waste the time of the House on all issues, everyone can speak, I have no objection. We can just discuss all these problems one day. Otherwise we can go on spending time on these issues. He has told me about the matter and he has brought it to my notice. I have already discussed these things. What is the point then? We all can discuss in this House all matters, about all parliamentary matters; not in this way but in a quiet way. You being it to the notice of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and he will bring it to my notice. If you are not satisfied, then you can directly come to me. I am available. That is the way of doing things. If the time of the House is taken on these matters, there will be no end to it. As I said, we have to pass so many budgets.

**11.25 hrs.**

## GENERAL BUDGET, 1977-78—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1977-78—*contd.*

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I continue my discussion on this budget, I do not know whether the Finance Minister is present here. Moreover there is no Minister of State to note down the points. I do not know whether the Finance Minister is hearing my speech from his room so that he may reply to the points raised by me in this House. I do not want to waste the time of the House unless somebody takes note of the points made by me. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I said that we were all eloquent in saying about the unemployment problem in this country and there is no difference of opinion on this from both the sides of this House that the number of educated unemployed is 60 lakhs, some have said that it is 90 lakhs. But according to the figures available, it is about 65 lakhs or 75 lakhs so far as the educated unemployed is concerned. I would like to know from the Finance Minister what is his plan of solving the unemployment problem in 10 years. Even if he has a plan for four months, I would like to know how many thousands or how many lakhs of people he is going to employ in this period. I do not find anything concrete in this speech or in the budget proposals. So, I would request the Finance Minister to give a categorical reply and by that the people can understand, especially the unemployed who voted for many of us, as to how many unemployed people are going to be employed and in what manner. In connection with progress made so far, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy yesterday said that it was nature that helped this country very much and the previous Government cannot take credit for it. I do not agree with him entirely. Of course, nature helped us to a great extent. But it is also a question of executing the policies of the previous Government and the Government prior to that mooted the way for progress. It may also be responsible for their failures due to their mode of execution. But I would like to know what is the policy that you are suggesting to avoid future setbacks. In so far as the rivers of this country is concerned, I would request the Prime Minister to have life-time policy as far as water is concerned. I am coming from the extreme South, namely, Pondicherry. We cannot get water if we have a different Government in Tamil Nadu. The same thing may happen to Tamil Nadu if the Government of Karnataka is not prepared to give water to it. Something happened last year and there was a drought and many parts of that State had to go fallow because of water scarcity. Last time we suggested that the nation's water should be the wealth of the whole country. I expect the Finance Minister to come forward with a suggestion that this Government's policy is to nationalise the river waters so that the integrity and the unity of the nation could be maintained at least in the matter of river waters. But that was not there. Yesterday, Mr. Subramanium said—I do not know in what context he said it—a portion of the country is on trial. You cannot forget that most of the members sitting on the opposition side in this House today are from the south. In this connection, I would remind the House that from time immemorial the Ganga-Cauvery Project has been talked about in this country. I do not see any mention of it in your programme. You have mentioned about certain other river projects on which a lot of money is going to be spent. Why should not the Janata Government come forward with a bold scheme to unify the country by connecting Ganga and Cauvery, so that the water problem can be solved and the kisans may say happily,

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor]

"This is really a Janata Government". But I do not see it in your programme.

I now come to the workers in various industries and offices. The people have voted for the Janata Party with the hope that you will give bonus to them. Not only that. We were very eloquent in criticising the previous government for freezing bonus and unnecessarily introducing the compulsory deposit scheme. Now I want to know what is going to be your policy. Are you going to give bonus to the workers? Why not spell it out clearly and categorically. Let us not be escapist once again. I request the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to spell out the policy regarding bonus and compulsory deposit scheme. On behalf of my party, I demand that the workers must get back their bonus. These are the people who worked for the betterment of the country. I do not agree with Shri Subramaniam Swamy that nature alone has helped the country to improve. The workers in the factories, offices and various other places have also contributed to the development of the country and they must be benefited. One-third of the total number of workers are industrial workers. They must get back their bonus and this compulsory deposit scheme must be abolished. You cannot delay it any more because the poor men want their money back. I request the government to make a categorial statement about it.

Mr. Subramaniam was pleading yesterday that the composition of this House must be understood properly. I say with great conviction—not for paying lip service—that this country must be united and live united for ever. It was pointed out that we must bow down to the verdict of the people, who are sovereign. I do agree, but you must realise that the same people have elected the opposition members also. Taking advantage of the results of the general elections, some people are trying to create an impression that the north and south cannot co-exist and they say, "You have been thrown out by the people in the elections." The architect of this is Shri Karunanidhi, the discredited former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. In his newspaper *Murasoli* he has already started criticising the previous Prime Minister. The theory of north and south is sought to be revived and it is a very serious matter. I do not say it just because I am sitting on this side of the House. I am happy that the people have voted for the Janata Party in a big way, but as I said, the opposition members also have been elected by the people. Taking advantage of the emergence of the Janata Party Government into power, they are spreading this virus in the south saying, "You are not the people who can dictate to us." I want to remind this Government that if you do not take proper action in proper time, we will have to pay a very heavy price for it later. I say it from the bottom of my heart that our party has this great conviction that this country must live as a united nation. It is not possible unless you unify it economically. That is why I said, there must be a national policy for the waters of the country. Unless you put down the fissiparous tendencies in the south, it will assume dangerous proportions. It may be a gainful thing politically to survive, but the Prime Minister, with all his experience, I am sure, is attached to principles and policies. I do not think he will encourage these unwanted elements in the country who are trying to divide the country and destroy it. I like to conclude by saying that we will work with you so long as your measures are progressive and are good for the people. But I must tell you that there are dark days ahead and we have miles to go. In this House, there are so many ex-Ministers and learned Members both on this side and on the other side. So, I think it is the best opportunity that has been given to us and we must utilise this opportunity; other-

wise we will be condemned by the people. On behalf of my Party, I extend my cooperation and tell you that we will go hand and hand with you so long as your programmes and policies are constructive.

I hope the Finance Minister will come out with clear-cut policies about financial matters at the time of next Budget.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता** (सदर–दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल भूतपूर्व फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का भाषण एक घंटे तक शान्तिपूर्वक सुना । मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनका भाषण निराशाजनक भाषण था । खास तौर से प्रारम्भ में उन्होंने जो आब्जरवेशन किया और कई सवाल उठाए । उन्होंने कहा कि श्री मधु लिमये और जार्ज फर्नान्डीज अपने रास्ते को छोड़ कर दूसरे रास्ते से चुन कर आये हैं। वे यहां पर नहीं हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह क्रेडिट की बात है या डिसक्रेडिट की बात है ? जनता पार्टी के अनुसार यह बहुत बड़े क्रेडिट की बात है । देश का कोई भी व्यक्ति देश के किसी भी हिस्से से चुना जाए इससे बड़ी क्रेडिट की बात क्या हो सकती है। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन जो कि यू० पी० के रहने वाले थे, आप लोगों ने उन्हें साउथ से चुनवाया था और अखबारों में इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि यू० पी० का एक व्यक्ति साउथ से चुना गया है । जब तो वह क्रेडिट की बात थी, आज डिसक्रेडिट की बात कैसे हो गयी । क्या आप लोग इसको क्रेडिट की बात मानते हैं कि आप देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों से अपनी रिश्तेदारी जताएं ? यह कहें कि गुजरात की मैं बहू हूं, पंजाब की मैं सास हूं और दूसरी जगह की मैं यह हूं । जनता पार्टी की सारे देश से एक ही रिश्तेदारी है कि देश के सभी वासी हमारे भाई बहन हैं । एक दिन वह भी आने वाला है जब तमिलनाडु के लोग दिल्ली से चुन कर यहां आयेंगे और दिल्ली के लोग तमिलनाडु से यहां चुन कर आयेंगे । हम ऐसा वातावरण देश में पैदा करना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश ने एक नयी करवट ली है । भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत सारी बातें बताईं लेकिन मैं उनकी सेवा में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने पिछले बजट भाषण में क्या बातें कही थीं और जिनका उन्होंने बहुत ढिंढोरा पीटा था । उन्होंने कहा था—

"With the resolute and dynamic leadership the new programme has generated an unprecedented sense of discipline and dedication in every field of economic life."

यह बात कह कर उन्होंने शुरूआत की थी। उन्होंने कहा कि एक बहुत बोल्ड कार्यक्रम उन्होंने लिया है । लेकिन स्थिति क्या है यह हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बता दी है । उन्होंने बताया है कि डिफिसिट पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गया है । बजट का डिफिसिट जो 328 करोड़ होना था उसकी जगह अब वह 425 करोड़ का होगा इस साल । इसके अतिरिक्त इस साल में जो स्थिति आने वाल है वह यह है कि अगर यह जो फारेन एक्सचेंज का रुपया आठ सौ करोड़ के करीब आने वाला है इसको अगर रोक कर रख दिया जाए, यह न आए तो 632 करोड़ का डिफिसिट होगा । यह है वह स्थिति जो इनकी सरकारने हमारे सामने खड़ी की है । जनता पार्टी के जो नए वित्त मंत्री हैं उनको यह जो चेलेंज है इसको स्वीकार करना है और इस चेलेंज को जनता पार्टी स्वीकार करती है । हमारी इकोनामिक हालत को डौलड्रम्ज में कर दिया गया है, कम्पलीट मेस में खड़ा कर दिया गया है, आज लोगों के पास परचेजिंग पावर नहीं है, कपड़े आदि का स्टाक मिलों में पड़ा हुआ है, मिलें काम नहीं कर रही हैं । लेकिन बड़ी बड़ी बातें हमारे इन भाइयों ने की हैं, बड़ी रोजी पिक्चर पेंट की है और कहा है कि हमने बहुत आर्थिक प्रगति क है । मैं समझता

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

हूं कि नारेबाजी का जमाना चला गया है और जनता ने बता दिया है कि आप कहां खड़े हैं, जनता की राय आपके बारे में क्या है इसको भी जनता ने आपको बहुत स्पष्ट बता दिया है ।

इस साल एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन 11.6 मिलियन टन होगी ऐसा अन्दाज लगाया गया है और यह पिछले साल से केवल दो प्रतिशत ज्यादा है जब कि 1975-76 में यह पैदावार दस परसेंट ज्यादा हुई थी। क्या यह प्रगति है ? उन्होंने एक घंटा भाषण किया है और कहा है कि हालत बहुत सुधर गई है । क्या यही सुधार है ? जनता को मालूम है कि कितना सुधार हुआ है ।

आप एम्पलायमेंट की बात को लें । जुलाई, 1974 में 8.6 मिलियन लोग एम्पलायमेंट एक्चेंजिज में रजिस्टर्ड थे और दो साल बाद यानी जुलाई, 1976 में उनकी संख्या 9.7 मिलियन हो गई । करीब एक मिलियन से ज्यादा इस संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हो गई । आज तो यह संख्या और भी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है ।

जो बातें उन्होंने कहीं है वे तथ्यों से परे हैं । कांग्रेस वालों को चाहिये कि लम्बी लम्बी बातें कहना वे छोड़ दें । अपने घर को टटोलें और पता लगाए कि उनकी हार क्यों हुई । केवल नारेबाजी से देश आगे नहीं जा सकता । देश को आगे ले जाने के लिए कोई न कोई काम करना पड़ेगा ।

उन्होंने कहा है कि इस साल बजट एलोकेशन 1.36 परसेंट बढ़ाया गया है । एलोकेशन बढ़ाने के बाद भी जितना एम्पलायमेंट होना चाहिए था नहीं हुआ है । हमारे इन भाइयों की पालिसीज इम्प्लामेंट ओरियेंटिड नहीं थी । जनता पार्टी ने एक बात कही है कि राइट टू वर्क एक हमारा फंडामेंटल अधिकार होगा, एक मौलिक अधिकार होगा । कोई भी व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान का अगर उसको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, बेकार है वह आ कर कह सकता है कि मुझे काम चाहिये और जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत उसको काम देगी और जब तक उसको काम नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक उसको भत्ता दिया जायेगा ताकि वह अपना निर्वाह कर सके । यह एक डेफिनिट चीज है जो हमारे मैनिफेस्टो में कही गई है । मैं चाहता हूं कि पिछले वित्त मंत्री हमारे मैनिफैस्टो के बारे में कुछ कहते । लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा । उन्होंने अपनी ही लम्बी लम्बी बातें कहीं हैं कि हमने यह किया, वह किया । आपने जो कुछ किया उस पर जनता ने अपना वार्डिक्ट दे दिया है ।

उन्होंने साउथ और नार्थ की बात कही । यह उचित नहीं था । हमारे मैनिफैस्टो में साफ लिखा है कि एम्प्लायमेंट ओरियेंटिड और स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज को हम बढ़ावा देंगे, बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरी नहीं लगाएंगे, जहां आवश्यक होगा वहीं लगाएंगे, लेकिन अधिकांश में हम छोटी छोटी मशीनरी लगा कर, छोटी छोटी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज लगा कर ताकि ज्यादा लोगों को नौकरी मिल सके लोगों के लिए अवसर उपलब्ध करेंगे और ये गावों में लगेंगी । साथ ही उन्होंने यह कहा है कि बड़ी इंडस्ट्री वाले लोग वहां पर न लगा पाएं इस बात की भी व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया है कि पहले से 15 प्रतिशत दाम बढ़ गए हैं और 1974 में दामों का जो लेवल था उस पर वे आ गए हैं । इसका मतलब यह हुआ जो इमरजेंसी लगाई गई, जो आपने डिसिप्लिन की बात कही, प्रोग्रेस की बात कही, प्रोडक्शन में बढ़ोतरी की बात कही वह सब बेकार थी । 1974 की स्थिति और आज की स्थिति में कोई अन्तर नहीं है ।

जो कुछ भी कहा गया है वह राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से कहा गया है । देश में आतंक पैदा किया गया । लाखों लोगों को जेलों में

डाल दिया गया । बहुत सारी संस्थाओं पर पाबन्दी लगायी गई । यहां तक हुआ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर इमरजेंसी को जब एक साल पूरा हुआ तो दिल्ली के कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने यह घोषणा की कि दिल्ली के अन्दर लोग अपने घरों और दुकानों पर झंडे लगायेंगे । जो प्रदेश कांग्रेस के मंत्री थे उन्होंने कहा कि एक एक झंडा कांग्रेस का 50, 50 रु० में बिकेगा और झंडे बाहर से मंगाए गए । तो हमने लोगों से पूछा कि 50 रु० का झंडा कहां से मिला तो लोकों ने कहा कि झंडा 2 रु० का और 43 रु० का डंडा था । इसलिये इस 50 रु० के डंडे की वजह से हमें भी कांग्रेस को डंडा लगाना पड़ा । इस तरह से सारे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने आतंक जमा कर के इस देश को इतना बदनाम किया जैसा कि इतिहास में इस देश में कभी नहीं हुआ ।

मैं जस्टिस करना चहता हूं कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ भी और हमारी पहली प्रधान मंत्री के साथ भी । उन को मैं दो बातों के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो यह कि हमारी जो छोटी छोटी पार्टियां थी, दो, तीन साल से एक होने का प्रयास कर रहे थे लेकिन हम एक नहीं हो पाते थे, प्रधान मंत्री ने सब पार्टियों के लोगों को पकड़ कर जेल में कर दिया और कहा कि जब तक आप एक नहीं होंगे तब तक नहीं छोड़ा जायेगा । हम एक हो गये और जनता ने कांग्रेस के आल्टरनेटिव के रूप में एक जनता पार्टी ला कर सामने खड़ी कर दी । इस के लिये मैं इन्दिरा जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

दूसरी बधाई इस बात के लिये देना चाहता हूं कि पहले हम लोग हिन्दु, मुसलमान, सिख ईसाई, मजदूर और वकील के रूप में अलग अलग दिशा में सोचा करते थे । इन्दिरा जी ने किसी एक सेक्शन को नहीं छोड़ा, मजदूरों का बोनस ले लिया गया, कम्पलसरी रिटायरमेंट कर दिया, ट्रेडर्स को बहुत तंग किया और इस प्रकार सब को एक जगह एकत्र होने के लिए बाध्य किया । उन्होंने कहा कि तुम जनता पार्टी के साथ जाओ वहीं पर आप का सहारा है । हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख ईसाई में जो भेदभाव समाप्त नहीं हो सका था वह इन्दिरा जी ने अपने कामों से 19 महीनों में कर दिया । मैं इस के लिये उन को बधाई देना चहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं पहले जनसंघ के टिकट पर कई बार चुनाव में खड़ा हुआ और मुसलमानों के वोट मुझे कम मिलते थे, मुश्किल से 2 प्रतिशत ही मिलते थे । लेकिन अब की बार मुझे को 99 प्रतिशत मुसलमानों के वोट मिले, और इन सब का श्रेय श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी को है कि उन्होंने जनता पार्टी के झंडे के नीचे सब लोगों को कांग्रेस पार्टी के आल्टरनेटिव के रूप में खड़ा कर दिया । आज कुछ लोग बातें करते होंगे कि हम टूट जायेंगे । लेकिन वह भी उन्होंने देख लिया कि जनता पार्टी एक है और एक रहेगी और हमने जो वायदे किये हैं चुनाव के अन्दर उन को भी हम पूरा करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है इकोनामिक इशूज़ के ऊपर । जो बोनस पिछली सरकार ने काटा है आप को उस पर विचार करना चाहिये और मज़दूरों की जो परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी खत्म हो गई है उस को पुनः मज़दूरों को बोनस देकर सरकार को रेस्टोर करना चाहिये । जो पिछली सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों का डी० ए० फ्री ज़ किया है उस पर भी विचार होना चाहिये और वह फ्रीज़ न हो बल्कि उन को दिया जाय इस बात की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

आपने कहा कि डेफ़िसिट फ़ाइनेंसिंग नहीं करेंगे । यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ऐसा भी न हो कि 600 करोड़ से ऊपर का जो डेफ़िसिट फ़ाइनेंसिंग हुआ है उसको नये टैक्स लगा कर पूरा करें । बल्कि जो बेकार के खर्चे पिछली सरकार ने बढ़ा रखे हैं उनको कम किया जाय और डेफ़िसिट फ़ाइनेंसिंग को कम किया जाय इस के अलावा रेवेन्यू

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

का क्लेक्शन जो आज कम हो रहा है उस को और बढ़ाया जाय । इस तरह से डेफ़िसिट फाइनेंसिंग कम हो सकता है । लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार जनता पर और टैक्स लगें । पहले ही काफ़ी टैक्स लग गये हैं, और टैक्स नहीं लगने चाहिये ।

आखिर में मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत सफाई से कहा, प्रधान मंत्री को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूं, जो कि पहले प्रधान मंत्री है, जिन्होंने कहा कि जनता को डरना नहीं चाहिये, जनता को टेकिंग फार ग्रान्टिंग नहीं होना चाहिये । वह हमारी मालिक है और हम उनके सेवक है ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस का राज्य डंडे का राज्य था, यहां पर लोग गूंगे बैठे थे । द्रौपदी का चीर खींचा जा रहा था और यहां पर बड़े-बड़े योद्धा बोल नहीं सकते थे । हम कहते थे कि आपके भी जबान है बोलिये लेकिन वह कहते थे कि हम बोलेंगे तो श्री चन्द्र शेखर की जगह जायेंगे, मोहन धारिया की जगह जायेंगे ।

आज जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत होने के बाद, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास एक लम्बा चौड़ा स्टेटमैंट है, जिसे 14 कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने दिया है । उन्होंने मांग की है कि संजय गांधी और इतने जो कांग्रेस के नेता है, इनको कांग्रेस से हटाया जाना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को फिर बधाई देना चाहता हूं जो इतने शानदार तरीके से उन्होंने यह बजट यहां पेश किया है ।

SHRI SOUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): In my maiden speech let me congratulate the Members of the new Government and particularly the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, and the Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel.

I understand that our party has been defeated in the Lok Sabha elections. This point has been reiterated by many Members of the ruling benches. We admit that our party has been defeated, but let them also remember that we are more than 150 Members sitting on this side of the House.

The main point is that the Finance Minister, in presenting the Budget, has said that he has not had the time to formulate the policies and philosophies of the new Government. It is quite understandable that the party which has been voted to power cannot, withinsuch a short time, formulate its policies and we, as a constructive Opposition, will offer our suggestions to the Government to help them formulate their policies. The Prime Minister has invited our constructive co-operation and our leader, Shri Y. B. Chavan, has offered the same. So, we will help them formulate their new policies, but I want to say that that I expected something more from this Budget. This is a drab and dull Budget, this is an Accountant's Budget, this is a bureaucrat's Budget, this is not a Finance Minister's Budget. This is a statement of accounts. It could at least have given some sense of direction to the country, his own vision of the future of the country, but it holds out no commitment for the future. As a young man of this country I would like to know from the Finance Minister what direction he would like the country to take in future.

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a vote on account.

SHRI SOUGATA ROY. At least the priorities should have been fixed, but nothing has been done. I can understand the reasons for the delay. I know that there are those in the ruling party who believe in the philosophy of *laissez faire* that there are those in

the ruling party who believe in capitalism, that there are those in the ruling party who believe in the cow and cowdung economy, that in the ruling party there are fire-eating socialists who would like the maximum income to be reduced to Rs. 1,000, that there are those who want an immediate socialist revolution, and that is why he has not come out with any proposals today.

But I would like to emphasize that though the Janta Party has been voted to power, it should be kept in mind that it has been a negative vote, a vote given in anger, an emotional vote, that it is not a vote against the economic policies of the Congress Government, against the public sector, against self-reliance, against socialism, against the policies which were being pursued so long. We would like to know from the ruling benches whether all the good work that has been done in the last few years will be reversed, whether the nationalisation of banks, which was such a revolutionary step in our country, is going to be reversed, what priorities have been fixed for the public sector by this Government, what is being done for the poor agricultural labourers by this Government. Whatever you may say of the 20-point programme, at least it laid down the priorities in this country.

These are parliamentary etiquettes. The maiden speech of an hon. Member should not be interrupted. Let them learn parliamentary etiquette. It is all right that people have voted in anger against the Government. It is ultimately their economic problems which need to be solved. If their economic problems are not solved, then the people will rise up as one man against this Government. If this Government gives a leeway to smugglers, blackmarketeers profiteers and hoarders in the name of freedom and democracy, people are going to stand up against this Government. It is all right that smugglers like Sukur Bakhia and Yusuf Patel have been released. (*Interruptions*).

I want to say a few things about the new policies. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has pointed out that the Janta Party in its manifesto has said that they will introduce an unemployment insurance scheme. I come from a State where the number of educated unemployed is the largest, in this country. I will be the first person to congratulate the Minister if he declares this scheme for all the unemployed in the country. I want to hear in his reply where they are going to introduce this scheme. Mr. Madhu Dandavate, in spite of all hagglings from some colleagues, did not declare bonus for the railway men yesterday. It is all right to talk about unemployment insurance scheme, but I want to hear from him where he is going to introduce it. I come from a State where the number of unemployed is growing fast.

The last Government had introduced a special employment programme and an additional employment programme for the employees and that programme was initiated by Mr Mohan Dharia, who, fortunately has become a Minister of Commerce in the new Government. I want to know whether any such employment special programme or additional employment programme is going to be introduced under this Government so that we can have some hope for the future? I want to express my happiness that very responsible people have taken charge of this Government.

Our economy is on a sound footing and the foreign exchange reserves stand at Rs. 2800 crores. We do not want these foreign exchange reserves to be frittered away nor do we want cosmetics, lipsticks and other things to be frittered away. We want them to be used for the purpose of taking India towards self-reliance. I may submit that India is on the threshold of self-reliance, as far as economy is concerned. As far as fertilisers and food are concerned, we are on the verge of self-relience. Now, a little ophistication on our part of technology, modern

[Shri Sougata Roy]

know-how, electronics, space and a little more know-how in our areas of exploration will take the country forward towards self-reliance. We offer our full cooperation to this new Government. If this Government takes some concrete steps, our country can go forward towards self-reliance. It has been already a declared aim of our Government.

In this context, I want to emphasise that let this Government not open doors to multi-nationals who have been eating the life blood of our country. These people have repatriated, huge profits from our country. We want that no more concession should be given to the multi-nationals. If it has already been done, then those concessions should be reduced

Now, I want to deal with the situation in the jute industry. In my constituency, there are 22 jute mills out of 62 in West Bengal. Four of them are closed. The jute workers have suffered the maximum loss during the last one year and 50,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. Still four jute mills are closed in my constituency. I hope that the new Government will sanction money for the opening of these jute mills through the IDBI, IRCI and other financial institutions.

**12.00 hrs.**

I submit that to solve the basic problems of Indian economy, these three industries, jute, textile and sugar which are connected with agricultural produce should be nationalised. If you want to save the farmers who are producing these cash crops and if you want to save the workers who are working in these fields these industries, jute, textile and sugar, must be nationalised. We have seen how at the time of the Bangladesh crisis, the magnates of jute industry earned profits to the tune of crores of rupees by under-invoicing and over-invoicing and they minted money like anything. But when there is a little slump in the jute market, they retrench the jute workers and throw them out of employment. Unless we nationalise jute, textile and sugar industries, these people can get no remedy. So, I would urge upon the new Government to nationalise these three industries.

The new Government has got the goodwill of the people. It has got all the goodwill of the Opposition. For the first time, a constructive Opposition in the House has come into being. We hope, with the help of the constructive Opposition, the Government will take steps which will take us towards self-reliance and acnieve the objective of socialism which is enshrined in our Constitution which means food, clothing and shelter for all the people of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ishwar Chaudhuri.....not here; Shri L. N. Pandeya not here; Shri Sukhdev Prasad Verma.... not here.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): May I make a submission? You have a list before you. But some of the Members in the list are not present here. We are sitting in the House and we should be called.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The list is submitted to me by the party. When the list is given to me, I call the Members from the list. The other Members who want to speak may contact the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and come through him. I cannot throw away the list and call all the Members. The list has to come from the party.

AN HON. MEMBER:**

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be raised now. You wanted to raise it during the Zero hour. Where is the Zero hour? I do not know. There is no Zero hour. I will not allow any Zero hour. It will not be recorded. You can inform the Minister

**Not recorded.

about it. You cannot raise it whenever you choose. It is not possible. The House cannot be run like that.

Shri Ugrasen.

**श्री उग्रसेन** (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किल इस के कि सामान्य बजट पर मैं अपनी राय जाहिर करूं मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कम से कम एक बहुत साफ बात कही और यह बताया कि यह जो बजट वितरित किया गया है इस में हमारे दृष्टिकोण, नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों की झलक नहीं है । मैं इससे इत्तफाक करता हूं । मैं अभी सुन रहा था अपने जिगर के टुकड़े, वेस्ट बंगाल के साथी को और इस के पहले मैंने पांडिचेरी के माननीय सदस्य की बातों को सुना । पांडिचेरी में तो गुरु अरविंद का आश्रम है, वहां से तमाम दुनिया को रोशनी मिलती है लेकिन लगता है माननीय सदस्य सी पी आई के हैं इन्हें रोशनी नही मिली । मैं इन को जानता हूं । बम्बई में मैंने कम्युनिस्टों के साथ काम किया है । मैं अपने दोनों दोस्तों को लेनिन का एक वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । लेनिन ने लिखा है :

One struggle is far far better than thousands of programmes.

हजारहा कार्यक्रमों से एक संघर्ष अच्छा होता है । उन्होंने लेनिन को पढ़ा, मार्क्स को पढ़ा लेकिन वहां ज़बानी जमा खर्च नहीं है। हमारे गुरू लोहिया जी कहते थे कि "बोल से काम मत चलाना, काम से बोल चलाना"। पांडिचेरी के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि नौकरी कैसे मिलेगी—यह सवाल मोहतरमा मल्कए आजम, जो कि दिल्ली दरबार में बैठी थीं, उनसे पूछना चाहिए था । मेरे गुरू, डा० लोहिया जी ने 1952 में कहा था कि नौकरी देने के लिए भूमि सेना बनाइये, शिक्षा सेना बनाइये, लोगों को उसमें भर्ती कीजिए, उनको 25–30 रुपया दीजिए और थोड़ी सी जमीन दीजिए । मोहतरमा के वालिद साहब ने यहां दिल्ली में गमलों में खेती शुरू कर दी थी जबकि हम लोग जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाके के हैं उनके पास खेत नहीं है ।

कहा गया कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए । मैं पूछता हूं क्या आप पहले सो रहे थे । हमने चिट्ठी लिखी थी डांगे साहब को और आप तो उनकी बगल में बैठे हुए थे । इस देश में राष्ट्रीयकरण का कत्ले आम किया गया । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता गवर्नमेन्ट को बहुत काम करना पड़ेगा । तीस वर्षों में जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है वह राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं था वह तो सरकारीकरण था । आप पब्लिक सेक्टर की बात करते है । सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब यहां पर नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं पब्लिक सेक्टर में पहले घाटा हुआ । मैं जेल में पढ़ा करता था कि भिलाई, दुर्गापुर में भट्ठी टूट गई । आज मंत्री जी ने उद्घाटन किया और अगले दिन भट्ठी टूट गई ।

15 अगस्त, 1947 को क्या हुआ ? दुष्यंत कुमार ने लिखा था :

कहां तो तय था चिरांगा हर एक घर के लिए
कहां चिराग मयस्सर नहीं शहर के लिए ।
फटे कमीज़ तो पावों से पेट ढक लेवें ।

ये लोग कितने मुनासिब है इस सरकार के लिए ।

पांडिचेरी के अरविन्द आश्रम के गुरू जरा हमें बतावें कि तीस वर्षों में क्या किया है । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में कोई राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ है । सही मायने में राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए हमारी जनता सरकार को बहुत कुछ करना पड़ेगा ।

[ ा उपसेन]

आज आप कहते हैं कि मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ा दिया जाये । मैं नहीं चाहता कि मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़े । मैं चाहता हूं कि दाम बांध दिये जायें । जो चीनी 8 आने किलो बनती है वह 12 आने किलो बिकने के बजाये साढ़े चार रुपए किलो बिक रही है । बम्बई में ज चार आने गज़ कपड़ा बनता है वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में, जहां पर साढ़े तीन करोड़ अभागे लोग रहते है, जहां इनसानियत जीने के लिए तरसती है, चार रुपए गज़ बेचा जा रहा है । ऐसा क्यों ? आपने "सिक मिल" का एक नारा दिया । बड़े मियां बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां सुभान अल्लाह । बाम्बे इंडिया यूनाइटेड मिल की यूनियन में 1945–46 में मैं काम करता था । तब बम्बई में कितना ही उत्पादन होता था लेकिन जब वह सिक से मिल हो गई तो करोड़ों का कर्जा लाद दिया गया । हमने मांग की, जेल से चिट्ठी लिखी कि आप मोटा कपड़ा बनाइए और सस्ता कपड़ा दीजिए लेकिन आप बढ़िया छींट बनाकर अरब वर्ल्ड में भेज रहे है । आपको विश्व शांति की बड़ी चिन्ता थी लेकिन इस देश में जो गरीब लोग हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में, वेस्ट बंगाल में, असम, तेलंगाना और केरल में बहुत से ऐसे इलाके है और तमिल नाडू में भी ऐसे इलाके के लोग है उनके लिए कपड़ा नहीं बनता है । अब यह बात चलने वाली नहीं है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप मंहगाई भत्ता मत बढ़ायें, आप दामों को बांध दें । दूसरी बात यह है कि जो एयाशी के खर्च हैं उनको आप बन्द करदें । आज तो इनकी मिलों में रिफ्रीजरेटर बन रहे है और एच एम टी की घड़िया बन रही है जब कि हमारे मां बाप के पास खाने के लिए नहीं है । इसी सदन में हमारे गुरू डा० लोहिया ने आंकड़े पेश किये थे, तब इस देश की 43 करोड़ की आबादी में 27 करोड़ लोग साढ़े तीन आने रोज पर गुजर कर रहे थे । साढ़े 16 करोड़ लोग एक रुपया रोज पर गुजर कर रहे थे । 50 लाख लोग 34 रुपए से लेकर तीन लाख रुपया रोज कमा रहे थे । टाटा, बिड़ला, सिंघानिया, नागरमल सूरजमल, बजाज, खेतान, रूंगटा चूंगटा—यह लोग तीन लाख रुपया रोज़ ले रहे हैं । यह जिम्मेदारी है चव्हाण साहब की और उनकी सरकार की । हिन्दुस्तान की 60 करोड़ जनता के सामने उनको जवाब देना पड़ेगा । तीन लाख रुपया रोज़ बिड़ला जी कमायें और मेरा बाप साढ़े तीन आना रोज़ कमायें । हमारे लोहिया जी कहा करते थे कि जब हिंदुस्तान आज़ाद होगा तो यहां किसान और मज़दूरों का राज्य होगा, यहां पर लोक-भोजन होगा, लोक भाषा होगी, लोक-भूषा होगी लेकिन क्या हुआ —रेल भवन बन गया, योजना भवन बन गया, निर्माण भवन बन गया मेरे बाप-दादा ने भी इन भवनों को नहीं देखा होगा, मैं पूछता हूं कि इन को क्या ज़रूरत थी । राष्ट्रपति महोदय इतने बड़े बंगले में रहते हैं, क्यों रहते हैं ? एक बार हमारे पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू वियतनाम गये, हो-ची मिन्ह साहब से मिलने गये । उन्होंने उन को बांस की चटाई पर बैठाया । पंडित जी को परेशानी हुई उन का सांस घुटने लगा । हो-ची मिन्ह साहब समझ गये कि हिन्दुस्तान के वज़ीरे-आज़म को कुछ तकलीफ हो रही है । उन्होंने कहा—"पंडित जी, हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है ।" वही वियतनाम आगे चल कर कितना ऊंचा उठा आप सब जानते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं—आप रेफ्रीजरेटर न बनाइये मोटा कपड़ा बनाइये । कालगेट पाउडर बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है सस्ती दवायें बनाइये । स्टैप्टो-माइसीन दवा पब्लिक सैक्टर में बनती है उस की सुई 6-7 आने की होती है लेकिन हमारे यहां 3 रुपये की बिकती है । हिन्दुस्तान की जनता रोटी-कपड़ा चाहती है सस्ती दवाइयां

चाहती है ।'हम को आशीर्वाद दीजिये ताकि हमारी सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान दे सके ।

अभी इन्होंने यहां पर योजनाओं का जिक्र किया । हमारे पांण्डिचेरी के नुमाइन्दे साहब से गंगा और कावेरी के जल को मिलाने का सुझाव दिया । अध्यक्ष महोदय, राव साहब मेरे दोस्त थे । मैं शुरू से ही सिंचाई योजनाओं में दिलचस्पी रखता हूं, इस के बारे में काफी जानकारी रखता हूं । राव साहब ने मुझ से कहा था—मैं तो चाहता हूं लेकिन हमारी सरकार ऐसा नहीं चाहती है । न्यूयार्क में पानी के बारे में जो कांफ्रेन्स हुई थी—राव साहब ने बड़े दर्द भरे शब्दों में वहां पर इस आवाज को उठाया था । मैं आप को बतलाऊं—पूरब की दो योजनायें ऐसी हैं जिन से उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में क्रांति हो सकती है—घाघरा नदी पर 'करनाली योजना' और रापती नदी पर 'जल कुण्डी योजना'—करनाली पर 450 रुपया खर्च आयेगा और जलकुण्डी पर 300 करोड़ रूपया खर्च आयेगा । अगर इन दो योजनाओं को बना दिया जाय तो उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र के साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोगों की किस्मत खुल जायेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग योजनाओं की बात करते हैं—इन की सब योजनाएं कागजी है । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि सब से पहले इन की सारी कागजी योजनाओं की होली जलवा दीजिये, जिस तरह से मीसा और डी० आई० आर० की होली जलवाई गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जब बम्बई में था तो वहां मैंने एक किताब पढ़ी थी । वह किताब नेशनल प्लानिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, जिस के चेयरमैन पं० जवहार लाल नेहरू थे । यह कमेटी 1938 में बनी थी, 1939 में इस का काम शुरू हुआ—यह काम बीच में रुक गया, फिर 1945 में शुरू हुआ । इस कमेटी के सामने यह सवाल था कि गांव कैसे बनाए जायें ? रूरल हाउसिंग के लिए क्या अमेनिटीज दी जायें । लेकिन हुआ क्या ? दिल्ली बस गई, लखनऊ बसा गया, लेकिन गांव उजड़ गये । यह हजरत गंज है, यह चौपाटी है, यह सान्ताक्रूज है, माटुंगा है, बरली है—हम जिन चालों में बम्बई में रहते थे, वे आज दिखाई नहीं पड़ते हैं ।

नेशनल प्लानिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में साफ़ लिखा गया है कि गांवों में क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिएं, जैसे—

1. एप्रोच रोड
2. फील्ड ट्रैक्स
3. विलेज स्ट्रीट्स एण्ड स्क्वायर्स
4. विलेज वैल्ज़, बाथ और वाश-हाउसेज़
5. कैटिल ट्रफ्स और पाण्ड्स
6. पब्लिक सैनिटरी अरेन्जमेन्ट्स
7. मीटिंग हाल्ज़
8. प्ले ग्राउण्ड्स
9. रिलीजस प्लेसेज़
10. प्राइमरी स्कूल्ज़ आदि

आप बतलाइये—गांवों के लिये क्या किया गया है ? आज हकीकत यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के 1 लाख 16 हजार गांवों में पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम भी नहीं है । इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? हम को फांसी होगी या आप को फांसी होगी या चव्हाण साहब को फांसी होगी, किस को फांसी होगी—

[श्री उग्रसेन]

बतलाइये । कहते हैं कि पैसा कहां से लायें, सारा पैसा उड़ गया ।

तस्करों की बात करते हैं—जब मैं बम्बई में था, मधु लिमये जी इस के गवाह हैं– हम ने भी उन दिनों हाजी मस्तान को देखा था, जो होटलों से चाय लाया करता था । बाद में सुना कि उस का इतना घर भर गया कि उस की हैसियत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के एक वर्ष के बजट के बराबर हो गई । 15 अगस्त, 1947 को बिड़ला की हैसियत 45 करोड़ रुपये थी, लेकिन अब 1048 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है । यह कैसे बढ़ गई, किस ने बढ़ाई, आप ने इस को बढ़ाया है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मांग करता हूं कि पिछले तीस सालों के अन्दर इन्होंने जो कुछ किया है उस का पब्लिक ट्रायल होना चाहिये । अभी तो एक मामूली सी ट्रायल हुआ है लेकिन इन के कारनामों की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई जब बोलतें हैं तो इन की लफ़ाजी को सुन कर मुझे बम्बई की गलियों की याद आ जाती है । जहां मैं उन के साथ होटलों में जा कर चाय पिया करता था ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी खर्चे में कमी लांए और ऐयाशी बिल्कुल हटा दें । आप यह देखिये कि हेलीकोप्टर का कितना इस्तेमाल पहले हुआ है । उस पर कितना ज्यादा खर्चा होता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बात का मुलाहिजा फरमाएं कि हेलीकोप्टर का कितना प्रयोग केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने किया है । श्री एन० डी० तिवारी, नई दिल्ली तिवारी की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए । हेलीकोप्टर को एक खटारा सा बना दिया और जब देखो उस का इस्तेमाल किया गया । आप यह देखिये कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने एक साल में हेलीकोप्टर में कितना फ्यूल फूंका है । इस बात की जांच कीजिए ।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे बजट की ऐसा बनाएं, जिस से लोगों को रोजगार मिल जाए, लोक भूषा मिल जाए, लोक भवन मिल जाए, लोक भोजन मिल जाए और लोक भाषा मिल जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand on behalf of the CPI to submit my views on the budget already before this House. Before I make my suggestions, I would like to state that I have gone through the introductory speech made by the hon. Minister for Finance. He has stated that this budget does not conform to the programme, philosophy and the principles of this Government. This is all right. We are awaiting to know the programme, philosophy and principles of this Government.

The hon. Minister for Finance has expressed his anxiety over the price rise and inflation and he has correctly understood the point. I would like to impress upon this Government that in regard to this matter, the past experience and failures have to be taken into account. Unless an efficient public distribution system is there, you cannot control the prices and bring about stability. I would submit that a public distribution system with an efficient net work and with a wider catering for the essential commodities should be there to stablise the prices.

The hon. Minister for Finance stated that this budget does not conform to their philosophy, but I find that a certain philosophy of theirs is tagged there in so far as countering the inflation is concerned. I would like to remind him that the inflation has been countered in the last few years by cutting down the earnings and wages of the workers. That approach and

philosophy has proved wrong. Because things like cutting of the earnings of the workers, enforcing CDS, nullifying the Bonus Act and freezing the wages would not work in the Indian economy. The Indian economy has proved that this will not counter the inflation. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister for Finance to restore the cut in the wages, scrap CDS, nullify the Bonus Act and do away with the freezing of the wages. The workers should be given their fair wages, and the Government employees their arrears of D.A. Let the workers have their share in the production and let us save our land from a disastrous situation.

Some hon. Members from both sides have said that inflation is the order of the day and it is prevalent all the world over. I say that it is a distortion. There is no price rise, there is no unemployment, there is no glut, there is no gloom and there is no recession in many countries of the world. But unfortunately, our country is tagged to the capitalist market mechanism, where we cannot survive without inflation. That is why, we are in a vicious circle.

I would once again submit that in order to check price rise, an efficient public distribution system is very essential. I would request the hon. Minister for Finance to be categorical and not to play a hide and seek game, and say that they would scrap the CDS, nullify the Bonus Act and there would be no wage freeze.

I also strike a note of warning regarding a vital sector of our economy namely, the ports and docks. There you know the situation is very tense because retrenchment is in the offing on the report of the Chatterjee Committee and also a major sector like the port and dock workers are being denied their due wage revision. So, negotiations have to be started in this sector and unless our workers are fully satisfied and kept content, I feel our economy will be in shambles.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

**SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heartily congratulate the hon. Minister and support the budget, which has been introduced in the House today by Janta Party Government. Sir, you might be knowing that 1976 was a very bad period for Orissa. Because, due to lack of rain for nine months continuously, there was drought in the State. In Orissa, out of 13 districts, there is severe drought in 9 districts. As a result of this Adivasis and Harijans of these nine districts do not get food to eat. During this critical period, Indira Government announced that elections would be held in the country immediately. Sir, it is a matter of surprise that the announcement regarding election came at such a critical moment, when there was no organisation neither of the entire opposition party nor of the Janta Party. People were starving. The Congress wanted to exploit the situation. During election time, Congress Party went to Adivasi and Harijan villages with lakhs of rupees and distributed the money and that was their efficacious weapon during election time. In other words, they wanted to buy votes in exchange for money.

Sir, you might be knowing that I belong to an Adivasi area of Keonjhar district, which is full of mineral resources. There our brothers and sisters work hard as labourers. They refused to vote for Congress this time, because it did not pay them bonus. When I travelled throughout the district for election campaign as a Janta Party candidate, I told them, 'all right, we will fight for you.' Then immediately, Indira Congress announced giving of bonus to those labourers. But one thing to be considered here, Sir, is that if Indira Government was not

**The Original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shrl Govinda Munda]

giving bonus to labourers previously, then why it was interested in giving it at the time of election? Sir, here I must appeal to our Government through you, that it has to consider the matter with cool head. Instead of giving bonus, Indira Government announced giving houses and buildings. But our brothers and sisters, who work hard, replied that what they would do with those houses. Could these be cultivated? (*Interruptions*).

Orissa is pre-eminently an agricultural state but there are no facilities for agriculture. There is no irrigation and drinking water facility, especially in hilly and forest areas of the State. As a result, people are facing a lot of trouble, which cannot be described in words. The Indira Government could not provide water at any place for 30 years of our independence. What right they have got to rule over the country?. And now people are giving reply to that question. Sir, with all humility, I would like to request you that if we are to run the administration of the country, then we have got to give up their principles and policies and we will have to act according to our own manifesto. Because, Janta Government has come to power, people are now happy and they definitely have faith in the Government. People had assured that they would bring a total change and they did it. Therefore, we must thank them. Those who are in the present Government including yourself are able and efficient. (*Interruptions*).

I am an Adivasi and I know that these Congress people have cheated us like anything. I know Mrs. Indira Gandhi herself had visited my area three times. Even she did not spare Juanga-Bhuiyan area. (*Interruptions*) When Mrs. Gandhi first visited Orissa, I was an M.L.A. I am not a new M.L.A. or an M.P. I have been an M.L.A. and Minister in Orissa from 1952 to 1977 and eversince Congress Government have been cheating us. Water supply is the most pressing need in Orissa now. Otherwise, people will surely die. I know, our Finance Minister is a good man and he will definitely give special attention to Orissa.

Sir, generally at the time of elections, Government inaugurates the work of different railway lines. Take, for instance, Jakhapura-Baunsapani railway line. Sir, it is a matter of great regret that within 30 years of Congress administration, the work of the railway line could not be completed. (Interruptions) Sir, I am very sorry that no passenger train has started running from Badjamda to Joda Baunsapani. There are so many mines in Orissa and Government earns a lot of revenue from them, which helps the whole country. (*Interruptions*) But what has Mrs. Gandhi done for Keonjhar in Orissa?

Sir, I must cite another example, i.e. National Highway No. 6. It is still lying incomplete. Although we have plenty of resources in the State, we Adivasis have been despised and neglected for a long time. Sir, more politely, I am asking the opposition, and more so of Mr. Borooah, who is the President of the Congress Party, what have they done for the uplift of Adivasis? How many of them have been provided with employment and how many are unemployed? Sir, it is my earnest request to our Government to be more active. It should be more organised. It is the proper time to march forward and go ahead. Otherwise, these Congress people will again try to suppress us.

**श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा** (सलेमपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जरुरी नहीं होना चाहिये कि केवल हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में ही बोला जाए। जिस की जो मातृभाषा है उसको उस भाषा मे बोलने की छूट होनी चाहिये।

**MR. SPEAKER:** We do not have translation in all the regional languages. It is tape-recorded and the translation of it will be printed. You can read it at a later stage. Anybody

can speak in his mother tongue. There may not be simultaneous translation but it is tape-recorded and later on the translation is printed.

SHRI CHARAN NARZARY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking in support of the financial statement of the hon'ble Finance Minister. The general budget covers a wide range of varied subjects and at the moment I am not concerned with any statistical figures. I only want to make a few observations. The facts and suggestions advanced by the hon. Members in this august House will surely help the Finance Minister in preparing the general Budget in a realistic manner so as to serve the purpose of the nation.

Sir, the Budget of the Government is expected to be a people-oriented Budget for that can enrich each and every one in the country. Since the present Government stands for the downtrodden people of the country, the voice of the downtrodden people has to be heard by the Government.

I am from the State of Assam and to a certain extent my voice will be the voice from the east because we have to look into the reality and by taking into consideration the different aspects of each nook and corner of the country, the Government's policy has to be formulated.

Of the downtrodden people, I feel, there are two classes—the downtrodden people whose voices are heard and the downtrodden people whose voices remain ever unheard. Even among the downtrodden people there is a difference and now I stand for those downtrodden people whose voices have never been heard by the Government. I belong to the plains tribal group of Assam. The previous Government was banking upon the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of the country by giving high hopes and assurances to those people and for the last 30 years of Independence these law-abiding and loyal citizens of the country expected much of the Congress Government. But their hopes and aspirations have been belied totally. Now since these people want a change in the Government, particularly in the State of Assam, my people supported the Janata Party. I have come here as an independent with the support of the Janata Party and it is to our credit that the Janata Party candidates could come out successful in those constituencies where my people could help them. That is why, the hopes and aspirations of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other weaker sections of the people have to be taken into consideration while preparing the general budget. The time has now come for the downtrodden people to be united so that they could in a concerted way help the present Government in solving the basic problems of the downtrodden people. What is the basic need of the common people? I believe the basic need of the common people is security. When there is no security, there is no use having a particular system of administration. Security comes first and we have to ensure security for all the people. The downtrodden people in the last 30 years of independence were frustrated totally and it should be the duty of the present government to infuse a new sense of security in them. Much injustice has been done to those people in the last thirty years of independence. In the east, people do not get even drinking water. If you travel in the interior, in the sub-mountain areas in the northern tracts of the Brahmaputra valley along the Bhutan and Arunachal hills, you will see thousands of people going without drinking water. The voice of the people in those regions has remained unheard and their fate is unknown to the outside world. Those areas can be converted into surplus areas if there is a green revolution. The main problem in that region is the problem of irrigation. Several thousands of people have to remain half-fed and ill-clad in spite of tremendous possibility of developing the agricultural system for better production of paddy and other crops. People have

[Shri Charan Narzary]

been facing innumerable problems for want of irrigation facilities. This Government while preparing the general budget for the year 1977-78, should definitely take into account that aspect of the problem in that region.

**12.38 hrs.**

[KUMARI ABHA MAITI *in the Chair.*]

The previous government assured that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people and other weaker sections would be given proper rehabilitation and fullest security. But just on the eve of the proclamation of the Emergency by the Congress Government, thousands of landless tribals were ruthlessly evicted from different reserved forest areas and those people had gone astray for want of rehabilitation. Those people have to be rehabilitated. They do not know what would be their fate. They have become the worst refugees in their own country and the Congress Government, in spite of their repeated assurances, could not help those people. We seriously took it up with the State Government and also with the Central Government. Many people died of starvation, many of them have become totally destitute. The Central and the State Governments fully know all these things. Till today the Assam Government is a Congress Government. Those people have been feeling helpless. They were denied of shelter. There is no way out for them. Are they not citizens of the country? I say that these people are as patriotic as any other Indian and in the North-Eastern region these people are the defenders of the country. Their region is a sensitive region. We have been playing a vital role in the defence of the country. Whenever a national crisis took place, we always played a vital role. That is why, I would insist that the present Government should look into all these various aspects of the problems of the North-Eastern region of the country. Then only the maxim that the national integration is the basis of our national life will come true. We are the nationalists in the North-Eastern region of India. We are as nationalist as any other Indians. Whenever any national issues cropped up, we totally forget ourselves and mingle up with the main-stream of the nation. Our leaders say that it is the first and the foremost duty of any Indian to mingle up with the mainstream of the national life. We have not denied this, but for this a favourable condition should be created so that they can mingle up with the mainstream of our national life. I believe that since we have come here with a ray of hope, definitely the present Government will do something concrete for the liberation of the downtrodden people and through you, Madam, at this moment, I would like to make a clarion call to the hon. Members of this House belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to make a concerted effort so as to help the present Government in taking bold and effective steps for the welfare of those down-trodden people with this appeal I resume my seat.

SHRI GEV MANCHARSHA AWARI (Nagpur): Sir, much water has flowed down the Yamuna after our Finance Minister laid on the Table his budget for vote on account. The first and foremost thing to be understood is, there was definitely a very grave economic crisis in the whole world in the form of inflation. Even affluent countries like America, Germany and Japan have reeled under its pressure and there have been spiralling rises in prices and unemployment also. Naturally, this economic crisis affected a developing country like India which was trying to become an affluent country. In 1974, we saw a spiralling rise in prices in India. It must be agreed by everyone that in the last two years, the previous government has been able to contain the inflation and arrest the rise in prices. This is definitely one of the best achievements of the previous government, which has been admitted even by the foreign press which has been critical of the previous government earlier. The figures say it: I do not have to say it. The Finance Minister should take this into account. I

would plead that the new Government should rise to the occasion. When a new government takes over, it is not the government of a particular party alone; it is the government of the whole country. So, the good achievements of the previous government should not be simply thrown down the drain because they were achieved by the previous government. I feel that all good achievements of the previous government will have to be taken into account.

The Finance Minister has been rather evasive in his budget speech and he has not betrayed even the trend of the main budget which is to follow. I understand there was very little time to make a whole reappraisal, but he could have indicated something about the trend of the new budget. A person of his eminence can indicate even in impromptu words as to what the new budget would be. There is a huge deficit in the budget and there are, to my mind only two ways out. The first way is to have a heavy dose of taxation, which would be very bad for the poor people. The second way is to cut down the development activities which have been going on in the country. That also would not be in the interests of the nation because many parts of the country are still backward. Therefore, it seems the new Finance Minister has to be very careful in re-appraising the whole thing. He has clearly stated that the new government wants to remove inequalities, unemployment and poverty. Looking to all factors, one fact remains, namely, the poor man in this country has to be given some sort of re-assurance and some relief from the heavy burden he has been shouldering. I know the new government believes in Gandhian concepts. One basic Gandhian concept is the idea of "trusteeship", Mahatma Gandhi said that the rich must use their wealth for the welfare of the poor. I would plead with the new government that in the new budget, it should be ensured that the common people of the country are as tax-free as possible. You may ask, if you make the common people tax-free, how is the deficit to be bridged? I suggest that the people who are progressively richer should be taxed heavily to cover the deficit which would arise by leaving the common man tax-free. Essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oil etc. have to be provided at cheaper rates. For that, the means of production of the essential commodities will have to be nationalised or some sort of arrangement made whereby the trade in these commodities will not be given to the common traders. It has been the practice in this country that when ever there is a *laissez faire* economy and freedom, the common traders have always tried to cash on the troubles like natural calamities and made huge profits. This has been the experience of this country all these years. So, the new government will have to take steps to see that the means of production in the country, especially of essential commodities like foodgrains, edible oils, etc. are either nationalised or some sort of arrangement will have to be made to protect the poor people. This assurance I definitely want from the new Finance Minister.

Another point which was made in the Budget speech by the new Finance Minister was about unemployment. I know employment has been a major factor in this country. But taking into account all the things, there has been a definite improvement in the unemployment situation in this country, but much remains to be done. That has been agreed by everyone. You cannot say that the previous Government did not do anything in this regard. Much has been done but still a lot more has to be done. But we want that this unemployment problem should be solved in a way where all the youth of the country would have their participation. I recollect the speech made by an hon. Member from the treasury benches saying that the 20-Point Programme did not include unemployment at all. Yes, it was not included in that Programme as one word but it was said in the Programme that the Apprenticeship Act will be enforced so that all the educated unemployed youth could be given some employment. This was a whole point in the

[Shri Ger Mancharsha Awari]

20-Point Programme. And very good schemes were taken up in some of the States.

I warn this Government that if in the name of freedom, absolute freedom is allowed in the commercial field, if absolute freedom is allowed to traders of all classes and of all types of people, then I am sure, the trading community might perhaps—some among them who are black sheep—take the opportunity of the freedom and try to indulge in hoarding, black-marketing and all the ills which go with capitalist system.

In our system of economy, complete freedom will not work. I am sure, we will have to nationalise the production of essential commodities or we will have to do some socialisation or some such arrangement.

I think you for allowing me tomake my maiden speech in our Parliament today. I also thank the Members for not interrupting me during the course of my speech.

**श्री मनोहरलाल** (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। इस सदन में जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं कल से इस सदन में भाषण सुन रहा हूं। कल इस सदन में भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री सुब्रहमण्यम ने जो भाषण दिया उसको सुनकर ऐसा लग रहा था कि चुनावों के पहले उन्होंने यह स्पीच तैयार की थी और यह सोचकर तैयार की थी कि इस सेशन मे इन्दिरा गवर्नमेंट बनेगी और उसको वे प्रस्तुत करेंगे। यह बड़े ताज्जुब और खुशी की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की 62 करोड़ जनता ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की बात को नहीं सुना। इन लोगों ने जिस तरह के अत्याचार इस देश की जनता पर किए उसके सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अत्याचार करता है उससे ज्यादा दोषी उस अत्याचार को सहने वाला होता है। इमर्जेन्सी के बाद जब चुनाव की घोषणा हुई तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने साबित कर दिया और यह बता दिया कि अत्याचार करने वालों के साथ किस तरह का बर्ताव करना चाहिए। जनता ने जो फैसला दिया वह आज सभी के सामने है। जिसके ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे थे वे दोषी लोग जरूर थे लेकिन जिस तरह से 62 करोड़ लोगों ने जनता पार्टी का समर्थन करके अपना फैसला दिया है उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। जनता पार्टी के रूप में बहुमत बना कर जनता ने हम को यहां पर भेजा है। अब हम लोगों का यह काम है, जनता पार्टी की सरकार का यह काम है कि जो लोग मुजरिम हैं, जो लोग दोषी हैं, उन के साथ किस तरह का बर्ताव सरकार करे—यह हम लोगों को सोचना है। जनता ने अपना फैसला कर के दिखला दिया है, अब वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जितनी चीजें इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने पिछले सालों में बिगाड़ी हैं हम उन को एक महीने या दो महीने के अन्दर तो ठीक नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन हमें उस दिशा में तेजी से आगे बढ़ना चाहिये।

मैं कल से सुन रहा हूं—अपोजीशन की तरफ़ से सुझाव दिये जा रहे हैं कि इस सरकार को चाहिये कि अन-एम्पलायमेन्ट को दूर करे, इस तरह के काम किये जायें जो जनता के हित में हों। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं—पिछले 30 सालों में आप ने लगातार इस देश पर शासन किया है, क्या उस दौरान उन को इन बातों का ज्ञान नहीं था कि हमारे देश के अन्दर बेकारी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, भुखमरी बढ़ रही है, उस समय इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिये क्या किया? आज जब वे अपोजीशन मे बैठे हैं, तब उन को ध्यान आया है कि ये समस्याएं बढ़ रही है, आज उन को हिन्दुस्तान की 62 करोड़ जनता की याद आई है। आज देश के कोने कोने से सुनाई पड़ रहा है कि किस तरह से इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने पक्षपात किया है, किस तरह से लोगों को बरबाद किया है, बेरोजगार किया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीस सालों के शासन

से इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने हमेशा अपनी कुर्सी को बचाने का प्रयत्न किया, अपने रिश्तेदारों और सम्बन्धियों की जेबें भरने का प्रयास किया, जनता की तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं–हमारे जो भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री थे, उन्होंने किस तरह से अपने खानदान के लोगों का फैक्ट्रियां बना कर दीं। मेरा तात्पर्य श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी से है–अपने घर के सम्बन्धी लोगों, बहू जी के नाम मे जो हुआ वह हम जानते हैं–मुझे अफसोस है वे यहां चुन कर नहीं आई। हम तो चाहते थे कि वे यहां होतीं – तब हम बताते कि किस तरह से बहू जी ने देश को बरबाद किया है, उन्होंने किस तरह से फैक्ट्रियां बनाई, रेलवे को माल सप्लाई करने के लिए बनारस के पास फैक्ट्री बनी। इन सब बातों की जांच होनी चाहिए और देखना चाहिय कि किस कदर पैसा बरबाद हुआ है।

चेयरमैन महोदया, जनता ने तो फैसला दे दिया, अब फैसला हम लोगों को करना है कि आगे किस तरह मैं काम हो। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को सुझाव के रूप में कहना चाहता हूं कि साथी यहां पर अपोज़ीशन के खड़े होते है और ढोल मजीरा लेकर यह कहते हैं कि उन की सरकार ने जो यहां पर तीस सालों तक रही है, उस ने अनेकों उपलब्धियां की हैं, देश को आग बढ़ाया है। मैं उन से ज्यादा नहीं बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे मे ही पूछना चाहता हूं-उन के एक साथी बोल रहे थ कि अन-एम्पलायमेन्ट के बारे मे उस से बहुत कुछ दिया गया है–वह मुझे बतलायें कि भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिय आप ने इस बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम मे और संजय गांधी के–जो एक रात में ही युवक नेता बन गये–पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम मे क्या दिया गया है ? बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिए कहीं कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। भ्रष्टाचार नीचे से ऊपर की तरफ़ नहीं जाता है, जो आदमी ऊपर से भ्रष्टाचार करेगा, उस का प्रभाव नीचे भी पड़ेगा, क्योंकि वह ऊपर से नीचे की तरफ़ जाता है। इन लोगों ने देश की जनता को बरबाद करने के आलावा कोई काम नहीं किया। यह बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम एक डकोरेशन-पीस बन कर इन लोगों के ड्राइंग रूम से रह गया, जनता तक नहीं पहुंच सका। हम लोगों को जेलों से भेजा गया, बतलाइये हमारा क्या गुनाह था जो हम को मीसा मे बन्द किया गया–सिर्फ अपनी कुर्सी बनाने के लिये ऐसा किया गया। हम लोगों के सारे राइट्स छीन लिये गय, हम को यह अधिकार भी नहीं दिया गया कि हम पूछ सकें कि हम को जलों मे क्यों बन्द किया गया।

**13 hrs.**

आप उन मासूम बच्चों की तरफ देखिये जिन के मां बाप जेल में बन्द थे। उन में से बहुत से मर गये और घर में उन के मासूम बच्चों को खाने को नहीं मिला लेकिन इन पर जरा सा भी असर नहीं हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली की जेल के अन्दर छोटे छोटे बच्चों को, जिन की उम्र 15, 16 साल की थी, डी० आ ई० आर० में बन्द कर दिया गया और इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने उन बच्चों के हाथों के नाखून नि लवा दिये। इस तरह से आप देखें कि उन लोगों ने क्या क्या जुल्म नहीं किये। अब यह कहते हैं कि इन्होंने 30 साल के अन्दर देश को आगे बढ़ाया है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि 30 साल में देश को बर्बाद करने के अलावा इन्होंने और कुछ नहीं किया है। पिछले 19 महीनों में हम लोगों के साथ और आम जनता के साथ जो बुरा व्यवहार किया गया है, वह सभी को मालूम है। हम लोगों के साथ जो जेल के अन्दर व्यवहार किया गया और हम पर अत्याचार किये गये, उन के बारे में अगर मैं कहूंगा तो ये यही कहेंगे कि जेल के नाम पर वोट मांग कर यहां पर हम आए हैं लेकिन मैं अपनी बातें न कह कर 62 करोड़ जनता के हाथ इन लोगों ने जो अन्याय किया है, जो अत्याचार किये हैं, उस का बदला लेना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. We will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2 P.M.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[KUMARI ABHA MAITI *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1977-78 AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1977-78—*Contd.*

**श्री मनोहर लाल** : सभापति महोदय, मैं बता रहा था कि पिछले तीस सालों में इन लोगों ने क्या क्या किया है। जो कुछ भी हमारे इन दोस्तों ने तीस साल में किया है, जो ज्यादतियां की हैं, उनको नजरन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता है, उसको भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है। उनकी इस देश को क्या देन है? कौन सा नारा इन्होंने देश को दिया था। ~~इनके वरुआ साहब ने कहा था और यह नारा दिया था कि इन्दिरा इज इण्डिया, इण्डिया इज इन्दिरा। इन्दिरा को इण्डिया और इण्डिया को इन्दिरा इन लोगों ने समझा और~~ यह इन लोगों की सब से बड़ी देन देश को है। इसी देन को ले कर ये लोग आम चुनाव में उतरे थे। देश की जनता की अदालत में ये लोग गए थे, चुनाव के दौर में से गुजरे थे। हिन्दुस्तान की 62 करोड़ जनता ने इनको एक करारा जवाब दिया है। न केवल इस नारे को जनता ने ठुकरा दिया है बल्कि ऐसा इतिहास में कभी नहीं हुआ होगा कि एक प्रधान मन्त्री जो अपनी कुर्सी पर हो और जो गृह मन्त्री भी रह चुका हो इ को उसने इस तरह से ठुकरा दिया हो, उसको इस तरह उखाड़ फेक दिया हो और इस तरह से उसको ट्रीट किया हो जैसे वह कभी प्रधान मन्त्री ही न रहा हो या शासन में न रहा हो। यह इस बात का परिचालक है सबूत है कि तीस साल में इ होंने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता 62 करोड़ जनता को किस तरह पीसा है, मारा है, तोड़ा है, मरोड़ा है और उसको रोने तक नहीं दिया है, उसके आंसू तक नहीं निकलने दिए हैं। आखिरकार उसी जनता को निकल कर सामने आना पड़ा और इनको उखाड़ कर एक ओर फेंकना पड़ा।

हिन्दू मुसलमान का सवाल भी यह लोग खड़ा करते रहे हैं, शुरू से ही खड़ा करते रहे हैं। डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की जो पालिसी अंग्रेजों ने अपना रखी थी वह इन्होंने भी अपनाई, उस पर ये भी चलते रहे हैं। जनसंघ का हौवा खड़ा करके चुनाव में कांग्रेस के लोग मुसलमानों को भड़काते रहे हैं, उन के वोट इस आधार पर हासिल करते रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से उन के वोट पाने के बाद ये सत्तारूढ़, होते रहे हैं। आप पिछले चुनाव को देखें उसके नतीजे को देखें। इनको 38 परसेंट वोट ही मिले और बाकी जो वोट थे वे अपोजीशन को मिले। 38 परसेंट और 35 परसेंट वोट पाने के बावजूद भी ये अपनी सरकार बनाते रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से इन लोगों ने तीस साल तक राज्य किया है। महज हिन्दू मुसलमानों का सवाल खड़ा करके और डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की पालिसी को अपना कर और जनसंघ का हौवा खड़ा करके। इस चुनाव में हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दुओं और मुसलमान ने जिस एकता का परिचय दिया है वह इस बात का सबूत है कि हिन्दुस्तान की 62 करोड़ जनता एक हो कर रहना चाहती है, वह यह चाहती है कि देश में जनता के वास्तविक प्रतिनिधियों का शासन हो, जनता पार्टी का शासन हो और इसीलिए देश की 62 करोड़ जनता ने जनता पार्टी को सत्तारूढ़ कर के भेजा है।

न केवल इण्डिया इज इन्दिरा और इन्दिरा इज इण्डिया का नारा ये लोग देते रहे हैं बल्कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कांग्रेस सरकार की जो उपलब्धियां हैं उनकी तरफ भी जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहे हैं। मैं अपने नौजवान दोस्त से कहना चाहता हू कि वह अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर पूछें और देखें कि अपने तीस साल के शासन में और विशेष कर पिछले 19 महीने के दौर में

जो व्यवहार सरकार ने जनता के साथ किया है क्या वह वास्तव में इन्सानियत की भावना से प्रेरित था, मानवता की भावना से प्रेरित था ? अगर वह इस पर ठण्डे दिल से विचार करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि आंखों में आंसू आए बगैर नहीं रहेंगे। जो जोर जबरदस्ती, अत्याचार इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने इन पिछले 19 महीनों में जनता पर किए हैं वे अत्याचार यहां पर अंग्रेजों ने अपने राज्यकाल में नहीं किये होंगे जिन्होंने यहां सेकड़ों साल राज्य किया, इस देश को गुलाम बनाए रखा। उन्होंने ह्यूमन राइट्स नहीं छीने, सिविल लिबर्टीज नहीं छीनी लेकिन इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने 62 करोड़ हिन्दू, मुसलमानों, सिखों, ईसाइयों के इन राइट्स को छीन लिया, ट्रेड यूनियन्ज को जो अधिकार थे, उनको छीन लिया, बोनस के अधिकार को छीन लिया, एल आई सी के साथ जो 1974 में एग्रीमेंट किया था उसको भूल गए, उसको तोड़ दिया। मैं वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो जो ज्यादतियां पिछले 19 महीनों में हुई हैं, जुर्म हुए हैं, उनका सब से पहला काम, सब से बड़ा काम, सब से नेक काम यह होना चाहिये कि उन पापों को धो दें, उन अत्याचारों को अलग कर दें, उनका निराकरण कर दें। और देश की जनता को बता दिया कि 30 साल में जो भी इन्हों ने किया है हम 3 महीने के अन्दर करना चाहते हैं और हमारे दिल में जनता की सेवा की भावना है, न कि कुर्सी पाने की भावना। महात्मा गांधी ने ठीक ही कहा था आजादी के बाद कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का काम खत्म हो चुका है इस को खत्म कर दें। लेकिन किसी ने उन की बात नहीं मानी। वह नहीं चाहते थे कि कांग्रेस के लोग शासन में आयें। आज अगर महात्मा गांधी जी जिन्दा होते तो 30 साल के इनके कारनामों को देख कर अवश्य प्रायश्चित करते।

20 सूत्री और 5 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के नाम को लेकर जनता पर जो जो अत्याचार किये गये उनको कहते खून उबलता है। नसबन्दी के प्रश्न को लेकर अध्यापकों की तनख्वाह रोक दी गई, उनको सस्पेंड कर दिया गया और कहा गया कि अगर केसेज नहीं लाओगे तो तुम्हारी तनख्वाह रोक दी जायेगी। अध्यापिकाओं से कहा गया कि तुम भी मोटिवेशन के केसेज लाओ। अब वह महिलायें बेचारी किससे जा कर कहें। इस तरह की बातें कांग्रेस सरकार करती रही। अध्यापिकाओं की तनख्वाह रोक दी गई, उनको सस्पेंड किया गया।

दूसरी तरफ पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पेड़ लगाने के नाम पर अरबों रुपया बरबाद किया गया। मैं कानपुर की बात जानता हूं कि वहां 30 लाख रुपया महापालिका से खर्च कराया गया संजय गांधी के इशारे पर। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसका क्या स्टेटस था। हमारे भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री, श्री बंसी लाल के साथ श्री संजय गांधी कानपुर मे पहुंचे और रक्षा उत्पादन प्रतिष्ठान मे गये जहां कि कोई दूसरा आदमी नहीं घुस सकता है, लेकिन संजय गांधी वहां गये रक्षा मंत्री के साथ और जब वहां के लोगों ने रक्षा मंत्री को माला पहनानी चाही तो उन्होंने श्री संजय गांधी की तरफ इशारा कर दिया और माला उनके गले में पहनाई गई। श्री संजय गांधी ने कानपुर सर्किट हाउस मे मीटिंग बुलाई और वहां के डी० एम० से कहा कि 30 लाख रुपये के यहां पेड़ लगाओ लेकिन आज आपको वहां पेड़ के नाम पर खाली ईंटों के थाले और सड़क पर गड्ढे मिलेंगे। हमारे कानपुर शहर की तमाम सड़कों को बरबाद कर दिया, आज उन पर चला नहीं जा सकता। इस प्रकार जो पैसा बरदाद किया गया अगर उस पैसे को खेती और सिंचाई के काम पर खर्च किया जाता तो देश की यह हालत न होती।

जनता के साथ 19 महीनों में जो ज्यादतियां की गई उनको देख कर खून उबलता है। जेलों में हमारे भाइयों पर अत्याचार किये गये जिनको देख कर, सुन कर आखों मे आंसू आ जाते हैं। मैं अधिक विस्तार में

[श्री मनोहर लाल]

समयाभाव के कारण नहीं जाऊंगा, केवल वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उन ज्यादतियों को धो दें ।

कांग्रेस सरकार ने मजदूरों का बोनस का अधिकार छीना । सरकारी कर्मचारियों का डी०ए० वापस लिया, एल०आई०सी० के कर्मचारियों के साथ जो 1974 मे एग्रीमेंट किया था उस को तोड़ा और लोगों को डी०आई०आर०, और एम०आई०एस०ए० का डर दिखा कर डराया गया । मेरी मांग है कि उस एग्रीमेंट को फिर से लागू किया जाये और एल०आई०सी के कर्मचारियों को तमाम फैसिलिटीज़ मिलनी चाहियें जिनके वह हकदार थे । हालांकि हमारी सरकार पूरी कोशिश कर रही है, जैसा कि कल ही इस सदन में रेल मंत्री ने कहा कि रेलवे हड़ताल के समय जो कर्मचारी विक्टिमाइज़ किये गये उनको वापस लिया जा रहा है, इसी प्रकार और श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के साथ जो नाइन्साफी कांग्रेस सरकार ने की है उसको दूर करना चाहिये । जो हमारे नौजवान दोस्त उधर बैठे हुए हैं वह अपने दिल पर जरा हाथ रख कर देखें और बतायें कि जो कुछ हुआ है क्या वह वास्तव में एक इन्सान पर होना चाहिये था ?

हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनोटिक्स लिमिटेड में प्रोजक्ट नहीं है, वहां पर काम हीं है, आज वहां कर्मचारी बेकार हो रहे हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार उनको काम दे, प्रोजक्ट दे जिससे उनको काम मिले ।

हमारे कानपुर मे कैलाश मिल है, लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल है, स्वदेशी काटन मिल है, उनमें से लोगों को हटाया हुआ है, मालिक लोग लोगों को वापिस नहीं ले रहे हैं, बोनस नहीं देते हैं । हमारा कहना है कि उनको बोनस मिलना चाहिये ।

कानपुर मे गंगा बांध बहुत ही आवश्यक है । सन् 1971 के चुनाव मे श्री राज बहादुर जी, जो उस समय ट्रांस्पोर्ट मिनिस्टर थे, वहां गए थे, उन्होंने वहां पर एक पत्थर लगाकर बांध बनाने का शिलान्यास किया था । हमने उसी समय कहा था कि पत्थर जरूर लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन एक दिन ऐसा जरूर आयेगा कि पत्थर को गिरा दिया जायेगा, और यहां कुछ नहीं होगा । आज वह सन् 1971 मे लगाया गया पत्थर उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया गया है । मरे कम्पनी क्रासिंग ओवर ब्रिज बनाने की बात भी उस समय कही गई थी । उस समय-श्री कमला पति त्रिपाठी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, बाद मे वह केन्द्र मे आ गये और वहां कुछ काम नहीं हुआ ।

अब मैं यूथ के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ।

आखिर मे मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से रिक्वैस्ट करके अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं कि वे बहुत ही उदार हैं और उदार रह कर ठीक ढंग से हिन्दुस्तान की सारी स्कीमों को पूरा करने के लिये प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Vote on Account statement presented by the new Finance Minister, my esteemed friend Shri H. M. Patel. The Vote on Account Statement which he has presented very rightly states that it is only an interim and tentative statement, almost an arithmetical exercise entered into, and that the country will have to wait until he is able to produce a first-rate, full-length budget not only outlining the Janata Government's policies and programmes but incorporating Mahatama Gandhi's attititude towards the economic uplift and betterment of the teeming millions of our great motherland. I want to say that the Finance Minister, and earlier also his colleague and my good friend the Railway Minister Shri Dandavate, have both shown a certain sense of purpose and determination and have expressed themselves in clear and unmistakable terms. While

congratulating both of them for their very brief but prompt presentations to this new Hon. House, may I also sound a word of caution that now the people's expectations have been raised tremendously and that time is running rapidly, and so my colleagues and members of the new Government and, indeed, the whole House will have to devote themselves to their new tasks with a lot of rethinking and bold thinking in a comparatively short time. I am sure, Madam Chairman, that Mr. H. M. Patel will be able to look after the implementation aspects also, of the economic policies and programmes for this vast country when he produces the Budget, perhaps next month.

Now the people's verdict has come and it has come as a tremendous revolution. In no other country of the democratic world—not even in Britain in the last 750 years and in America in 200 years or more—have they shown the kind of robust commonsense and political wisdom that our teeming millions, described as illiterate, but in reality, politically very astute and wise, have shown this time They have changed a rotten, corrupt and discredited Government and have brought into the forefront a new Government with new expectations. This has been a unique revolution in the entire democratic world—unique in the sense that this has raised the prestige of our whole nation among all democratic countries, and even the United States and Britain are looking at us with a sense of awe, respect and admiration [and, admiration, because of what they could not do during the last several decades or centuries] for what the teeming millions of this country, illiterate but cultured, sensible and sensitive good souls, have done in terms of a revolution. I therefore want to salute first of all my motherland and the teeming millons whom I know directly and indirectly. I want to salute them and to convey my 'abhinandan' to them and offer 'vandanam' to them for what they have done in regard to this great revolution. It was an English Historian Sir John Seeley who had said that a General Election is a kind of a peacaful revolution; but this last, sixth General Election in India has been the first extraordinary one which has shown that the Indian people can replace a rotten Government by a good Government through the ballot-box and non-violence and not through bullets and violence. That was the path of Mahatma Gandhi and we are grateful that that path has been followed by the people.

Further, I want to say that the people's aspirations have been aroused and people's expectations have been aroused: in fact, it has been an explosion of people's expectations universally in the whole country. Let us not make a mistake; let us make a distinction between people's aspirations and politicians' ambitions. Each one of us in this House is, to a greater or smaller degree, a politician. Politicians of late have been discredited in our country because of abuse of power by several politicians of the Congress Party who converted the 'government for the people, of the people, by the people' into the 'government for the Congress politicians, of the Congress politicians, by the Congress politicians'! As a result, the entire tribe of politicians has been discredited. But let us remember that we politicians must heed words of caution which History and time give us, and rise above our levels and see that we act as one whole team, both individually and collectively, in this House and outside—and that we do not behave as self-seeking politicians but act as statesmen looking towards a new generation. Therefore, let us make this distinction between people's aspirations and politicians' ambitions and let us hope that the politicians will rise to the occasion and each one of us will see that we attune ourselves 100 per cent with the aspirations of the common man.

My friend from Assam has said in the debate earlier that the teeming millions of commoners in this country

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

were so far silent and dumb, but thank God, their voice is now being gradually heard. Let us hope that the commoners' voice will be heard and that their demands will also be met as early as possible.

Therefore, I am trusting with confidence that the 'Janata force' and not only the 'Janata Party force' (because after all, however great a Party may be, the Janata force is greater than any Party) will assert itself. The present Opposition used to say 'India is Indira and Indira is India'. The word 'Party' has come from the word 'part' and you cannot equate a part with the whole; and the whole is the nation. Not only the people of yesterday and today but the Indian people of tomorrow are also there. Let us see that the Janata force acts as a constant, clear and conscious watchdog on all our sayings and doing here and outside.

I am sorry that Shri C. Subramaniam, the Finance Minister of the erstwhile Government is not present here and that the Leader of the Opposition is also not present. I am surprised that Shri Subramaniam and his colleague Shri George tried to create a division between the north and the south. But this country is indivisable and no Minister or ex-Minister can talk in terms of this part of India and that part of India. India is ultimately one indivisable nation.

Then, again, Shri Subramaniam's speech was amazing and equally amusing. His narration of the apparently illusory achievements during the Emergency, to say the least, is an exercise in futility. Even assuming that the argument of Shri Subramaniam was right and that there were some achievements or some gains during the emergency (I am taking this only as a matter of argument) I would like to ask him, in all humility but with all the force at my command, at what cost these so-called achievements were made? They were at the cost of human dignity at the cost of human freedom. The Congress Government had during the Emergency kept 200,000 and more people in jail; they had put two crores and more of people and their families in distress. The entire nation was enslaved and brought into conditions of deepest possible slavery and bondage which even the British days of India never saw. I say this with great disgust. With all these ugly events, the present opposition Members had the gutts and the face to say that they had achievements to their credit! They should be ashamed of these things. At least they should have kept quiet and silent. But the tragedy is, I am sorry to say so, that the Congress Party which is now on the Opposition benches is in no mood to unlearn their past deeds and in no mood to learn afresh. If they cannot know how to unlearn their past deeds and how to learn afresh the new requirements, the new challenges, the new compulsions of political and spiritual democracy of this country, then I am sorry for that Opposition. Even if it is numerically strong, even if that Opposition has come, for the first time, as an official Opposition in this House, that Opposition cannot be strong, merely in terms of number; they will have to be humble. That is why I am equally distressed when Mr. George, an erstwhile Minister of the Congress Government, says that people gave votes on emotions and that they were unthinking people. Mr. George forgets that the same people gave them the majority in 1971. At that time, the people were not unthinking, but now that that Party has been dismissed from power, he calls the people unthinking! I am glad that people have dismissed them from power, and that the people did not dismiss them or eliminate them completely from this House. It is good to see some of them back in the House. But to say that people had voted on emotion and not on reason is to insult the people of this country. The electorate

of this country, though it may be illiterate, is not politically immature or politically unwise. It has been fed by Mahatma Gandhi, it has been fed by Lokamanya Tilak, it has been fed by Lala Lajpat Rai, it has been fed by Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, it has been fed by Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, and this electorate has shown in no unmistakable terms that people can act and react both intellectually and emotionally. But I would say one more point to Mr. George and his colleagues on the Opposition benches. Even if people have voted as a matter of reaction in terms of emotion, I want to ask them whether the people were not justified in showing that emotion. That emotion was justified in every single way because the manner in which the Indian people were humiliated and scores of excesses and atrocities perpetrated on them during the Emergency has no precedent, whatsoever, in any part of the civilized world—at any time in this country's history or in the history of any other country in the world. The deepest possible humiliation was inflicted on the Indian people, the deepest possible humiliation was inflicted on the Indian nation, the deepest possible humiliative was inflicted on the Indian culture, the deepest possible humiliation was inflicted on the Indian heritage. Are they to stand and tell us now that they are a responsible Opposition? I hope, they become at least a humble Opposition, an Opposition which will learn from the verdict of the people. Mrs. Indira Ghandhi and her Party said that Parliament was supreme and they amended the Constitution and crushed the people. Really speaking, on the top of Parliament of India is the Constitution and on the top of the Constitution, are the people. Mrs. Indira Gandhi did the other way round. She crushed the people, twisted the Constitution and made Parliament a subservient body.

I was telling last year in this very House that God would not pardon these people for the sins they had committed, and God, through the voters of this country, has not pardoned them for the sins they have committed during the Emergency.

I want to conclude by saying this. We know that the Finance Minister had no time to go into the economic policies and programmes. But I hope that he will be pragmatic and that ideological and doctrinnaire considerations alone will not thwart the path of the new Janata Government in bringing economic progress.

Finally, the acute problems of rising prices, of inflation and of deepening poverty will have to be solved in a spirit of dedication, and with intelligence, understanding, humility and truthfulness. Mahatma Gandhi's eternal message is as fresh and meaningful as ever. Government's functioning and style will have to be full of simplicity, economy and integrity. Before taking the oath here, we had gone to Rajghat, Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi, on 24th March morning and taken a pledge; I was one of those who had gone there. I told the spirit and Soul of Mahatma Gandhi: 'As elected representatives, we want to learn and practise from you an ounce of truthfulness and integrity in public life'. At the time of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Prime Ministership, the standards of public life and the values of public life were debased. We have to lift them up now, we have to lift the entire nation. Let us not forget that pledge.

I am very glad, Mr. H. M. Patel, ended his very finely worded short speech by saying:

> "The House may rest assured that we shall keep our faith with the people."

There cannot be a better sentence than this. The Finance Minister says that the House may rest assured. The Finance Minister has given this solemn assurance on behalf of the entire House, not only on behalf of the majority Party, but on behalf of the whole House, that they will keep their faith with the people. Therefore, if we are true to the people, if we are selfless, if we are principled and if we are full of ideas and idealism as shown to us by Mahatma Gandhi,

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

as shown to us by God, I am quite sure that the path will be well lighted, we will have no difficulties or obstacles; come what may, we shall survive all the problems and make this a good and deserving Government, and I am sure people will shower praise and admiration on this Government for the policies which, I hope, they will give in the next couple of months and years.

SHRI SARAT KUMAR KAR (Cuttack): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the 'on account' budget presented by the hon. Minister for Finance. When I was listening to the ex-Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, I was reminded as if I was listening to the All India Radio or All Indira Radio during emergency. He was praising sky high the past performances of Congress government, but in actual practice, it was just the reverse. We were repeatedly told during emergency that there should be more work and less talk, but the *vice-versa* was done, that is less work and more talk.

During the short time at my disposal, I would like to draw Government's attention to the regional imbalances in respect of certain States like Orissa. Hundreds and hundreds of foundation stones had been laid but no project had been completed and the people of Orissa, according to the then government's statements, have remained as a poor State. Seventy-five per cent of the population is below poverty line. So far nothing has been done in spite of the fact that Orissa is full of natural resources. Compared to other States, Orissa has a sea coastline almost one-fourth of the entire country, it has one-third of the forest wealth and one-fourth of the mineral resources. Its population is, however, one-thirtieth. This shows how rich the State is. If we exploit the natural resources of Orissa in a systematic way, we can build up this State like Japan and West Germany. I am reminded of the ancient history of Orissa; where it was recorded that the Orlyas were the pioneer mariners and traders of India. Ancient Sanskrit purans stated that "the Kalingas Sahasika" *i.e.* the people of Kalings were courageous. But the present Orissa has remained poor due to utter negligence. Unfortunately, nothing has been done in this State, only the foundation stones have been laid and the projects left uncompleted.

Shri Sanjay Gandhi was all the time saying grow more trees, but the fact remained that in order to welcome him, lakhs and lakhs of sal and teak-wood trees were cut, to make welcome gates and barricades for him. So, these are all sheer contradictions of their utterances. I have no time to enumerate them here today. I would only like to remind the hon. Minister of Finance of the expectations of our people which should not be betrayed as it happened during 1967 to 1977, the Indira decade. We cannot unmake within a few years what has been done during the last thirty years. We cannot make up thirty years of unpreparedness within a short period, but we must assure our people of only two points, not the so called twenty-five points, or the pointless slogans. First there would be a job for every individual and secondly, at least two stomach-full meals for everybody. To begin with that should be our approach for the time being. For this job and bread we will not surrender nor exchange our freedom.

During the last twenty months of emergency, we have been repeatedly told that the railway trains have been running in time and that the industries are running efficiently, but that does not mean that for that a nation should be made slave. I am reminded of Hitler, who said that a lie told a hundred times can become truth. That has been the line of approach of the Congress Government.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not Hitler, but his Minister, Goebbels.

SHRI SARAT KUMAR KAR: All right, but Hitler was following that.

We have heard enough of promises through All India Radio during these nineteen months, there were however, no achievements. We have wasted

thirty years. Previously, Shrimati Indira Gandhi used to say that the Opposition was not responsible, and probably that is why, Lord has so ordained that we are in power today and they are in Opposition. We would see now how responsible they are.

I would like to congratulate the Minister of Finance for his budget and would request him that while they get time, they must look at Orissa and see that there is no regional imbalance which had been the order of the day during the Congress Government. In Orissa, we do not have much railway. We also want a fertilizer factory, a ship building industry and a second steel Plant. I would be enumerating the demands of the people gradually when occasions will arise.

**श्री लारंग साय** (सरगुजा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी किनारे से एक सुरक्षित सीट से आया हूं । जैसा अभी हमारे आसाम के एक भाई ने भारत के पूर्वी किनारे में रहने वाले नगों में निवास करने वाले भाइयों के बारे में कहा, मैं भी मध्य प्रदेश का होने के नाते या यों कहूं कि भारत के बीच के हिस्से या उसके आसपास रहने वाले आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के बारे मे कहना चाहता हूं । आज उन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे देश के शासन को उचित ढंग से सोचना होगा । पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने रेडियो और अखबारों से उनको नाना प्रकार की सुविधायें प्रदान कीं, लेकिन ये सुविधायें उन तक इस तरह से पहुंचती थीं, जैसे किसी ने अपने खेत में गेहूं बोया और नहर के द्वारा उसकी सिंचाई की जा रही है, लेकिन उस नहर में इतने छेद हों कि नहर का पानी खेत तक पहुंच ही नहीं सका, अब उस खेत के गेहूं का क्या हाल हुआ होगा, आप उसको समझ सकते हैं । उसी तरह से इस देश के आदिवासी और हरिजनों के लिये चाहे जितनी भी सुविधायें दी गई हों या अभी तक दी जा रही हैं, उन तक नहीं पहुंची और आज भी हमारे देश के आदिवासी और हरिजन उसी स्थिति मे हैं जिस स्थिति मे आज से बीस साल पहले थे ।

मैं आप सब बन्धुओं और इस माननीय सदन को यह भी अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में आज भी कोई ऐसा जिला नहीं है जहां हमारे आदिवासी नंगे न रहते हों । मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता हैं कि इन तीस सालों के अन्दर हम उनको एक चिथड़ा भी नहीं दे पाये हैं । हमारे प्रदेश में 17 ऐसे जिले हैं जिन में हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग अधिक संख्या में निवास करते हैं । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है—में मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा क्षेत्र से आया हूं और स्वयं भी एक आदिवासी हूं—कांग्रेस सरकार की ओर से जो सुविधायें हम को दी गई वे हम तक नहीं पहुंची । हमारे जितने जिले हैं वे सब आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं । आवागमन और यातायात की दृष्टि से आज भी इन 17 जिलों की 95 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनता ने रेल तक नहीं देखी है, रेल में सवारी करने की बात तो अलग है । हमारे सरगुजा क्षेत्र में एक छोटी-सी रेल लाइन गई है, उस-से हमारे जिले का मुख्यालय—अम्बिकापुर—केवल 14 मील है, लेकिन वहां तक भी वह नहीं पहुंच पाई है, शायद इस लिये कि यदि वह मुख्यालय तक पहुंच जायगी तो कुछ ज्यादा लोगों को उस की जानकारी हो जायेगी । उस जिले के विश्रामपुर से बिहार को जोड़ने के लिये एक लाइन की योजना बनी थी, उस का अर्थ-वर्क भी पूरा हो चुका था, लेकिन उस को पूरा नहीं किया गया । हमारे आदि-वासियों की एक खूबी है—वे लोग चिल्लाना नहीं जानते, वे गड़बड़ नहीं करना चाहते, वे जिस का साथ देना चाहते हैं दिल से देते हैं और उस पर विश्वास रखते हैं । इसीलिये मुझ से पहले जो भाई यहां सदस्य थे उन्होंने इस बारे में कभी आवाज नहीं उठाई, इसी लिये कांग्रेस सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ़ नहीं गया ।

[श्री लारंग साय]

मैडम चेयरमैन, वहां पर यह आवाज न उठने के कारण आज वह रेल बन्द हो गई है। कई जगह रेलवे क्वार्ट्स बने हुए हैं और नदियों में पीलर्स खड़े हुए हैं लेकिन वह प्रोग्राम समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

आज पूरे देश में एक परिवर्तन आया है और उस परिवर्तन में हमारे आदिवासी और हरिजन भी पीछे नहीं रहे हैं। 30 साल तक कांग्रेस सरकार ने तरह तरह के प्रयास कर के हम लोगों को गुमराह किया है और अंधकार में रखा है। इस बात को हम जानते हैं और आज हम सारे देश के साथ हैं। जैसा कि हमारे आसाम के एक भाई ने कहा, हम भी देशभक्त हैं और जहां तक देशभक्ति का सवाल है हम किसी से पीछे नहीं है। आज देश में जो परिवर्तन आया है, उस में भी हमारे आदिवासी भाई किसी से पीछे नहीं रहे हैं और इस परिवर्तन में उन्होंने साथ दिया है क्योंकि उन को भी कष्ट हुआ था।

जहां तक परिवार नियोजन का सवाल है, अगर सारे आंकड़े निकाल कर देखे जाएं, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि जो नसबन्दी हुई है, उस में अधिक संख्या में नसबन्दी आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की हुई है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं उन लोगों के लिए दवाईयों की कोई व्यवस्था थी और वहां पर कई जिलों में जो आपरेशन्स हुए हैं, उन के कारण बहुत से लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है। उन लोगों की देखरेख अच्छी तरह से नहीं हुई है। वहां पर आदिवासियों को अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है। मैं इस नई जनता सरकार से यह उम्मीद रखता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से 30 वर्षों तक कांग्रेस सरकार ने आदिवासियों को अंधकार में रख कर फायदा उठाया है और हम से वोट लेती रही है, उसी प्रकार से वह नई सरकार नहीं करेगी और उन की भलाई के काम करेगी।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जो भी सुविधाएं दी जाएं, उस में देखना यह होगा कि वे सुविधाएं ठीक ढंग से उन तक पहुंच रही हैं या नहीं। जहां तक सहयोग देने की बात है हम सरकार को पूरा सहयोग देंगे। अभी तक आदिवासी समाज और हरिजन समाज शोषित होता रहा है और कांग्रेस सरकार ने जिस प्रकार उन का शोषण किया है, उस को बताने की स्थिति में मैं इस समय नहीं हूं क्योंकि उस में बहुत अधिक समय लगेगा और उस शोषण को जनता ने बता ही दिया है और दिखा भी दिया है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अब तक शोषण होता रहा है, उस को समाप्त किया जाए।

एक तरफ़ तो कांग्रेस सरकार हरित क्रान्ति का नारा लगा कर कहती थी कि अधिक अन्न उपजाओ और दूसरी तरफ़ आदिवासियों की अच्छी जमीन, जिस को उन्होंने मेहनत करके अच्छा बनाया था, लेकर उन को जंगलों में जाने को मजबूर कर देती थी। लगान का मामला आप ले लीजिए। जितना सही लगान बनता था, उस से कहीं ज्यादा उन से वसूल किया जाता था और कर्जे का यह हाल था कि जिन लोगों को कर्जा दिया जाता था उन से तो वसूल हुआ ही लेकिन जिन्होंने कर्ज नहीं लिया था, उन से भी वसूल कर लिया जाता था। आदिवासियों से कागजों पर दस्तखत करा लिये जाते थे जबकि कर्ज नहीं दिया जाता था और बाद में वह वसूल कर लिया जाता था। अगर यहां दिल्ली में बैठ कर आप यह सोचने लगेंगे कि आदिवासी और हरिजन समाज इस तरह की बातों से आगे बढ़ जाएगा, तो यह नामुमकिन होगा। इसलिए मैं शासन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासी और हरिजन समाज के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करते हुए, उन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आप को प्रयास करना होगा।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सम्बन्ध है, आज तक शासन ने 16 प्रतिशत और 22 प्रतिशत

स्थान देने के लिए भी प्रयास नहीं किया है और यह जो प्रतिशत सुरक्षित रखा गया था, वह किसी भी प्रदेश में पूरा नहीं हुआ है मैं नई सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह जो कमी रह गई है और जो प्रतिशत पूरा नहीं हुआ है उस को यह नई सरकार पूरा करेगी, ऐसी हम नई सरकार से अपेक्षा रखते हैं । कांग्रेस सरकार इस को करना चाहती थी लेकिन वह एक अलग भावना रखती थी । वह हम को समाज से अलग समझती थी । इसलिए हमारे साथ कोई प्रेम नहीं था । इसीलिए इस काम में ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं हुई । आज हम नई सरकार से उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह हमारे लिए कुछ काम करेगी क्योंकि हम भी समाज के एक अभिन्न अंग हैं । वह प्रेमपूर्वक और सहानुभूति-पूर्वक हमारी सहायता करने के लिए विचार करेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD (Fatehpur): Madam Chairman, I will place before you certain facts in regard to what the Government had done during the last 30 years, especially during the period of emergency. The Opposition has been boasting of the socalled achievements made during the last 30 years. I will respectfully say that the past 30 years have given only blood and tears to the people of this country.

I will narrate a few events showing what the Government has done during the period of emergency—

False cases were lodged against our leaders. They were put behind the bars on false pretext under DIR and MISA. The Maintenance of Internal Security Act was applied without giving opportunity to the people to plead their case. It was the former Prime Minister who wanted to saddle herself in power after violating the provisions of the Constitution and the verdict of the High Court.

During this period of mis-rule of 30 years, they wanted to divide the two major communities of this country the Hindus and the Muslims, by creating communal disturbance in this country. The rights and liberty of the people were done away with.

During these last 20 months of this emergency, on the basis of compulsory sterilization, firings were resorted to at Turkman Gate, in Muzaffar Nagar, Sultanpur and various other places. Human beings lost their lives and Blood was flowing like water and there was no opportunity granted to anybody to defend himself. Lives of the innocent people were taken.

The whole present financial position of this country is due to the misrule of the Congress Government especially during the 20 months of emergency. I dare say that the atrocities committed in the garb of compulsory sterilization, Defence of India Rule, and the Maintenance of Internal Security Act are un-paralleled in the history of the world. Even the worst dictators like Hill, Mussolini and others have not dared to commit the sins which have been committed by the Ex-Prime Minister and her son.

Bull dozers were used to demolish the buildings without any authority of law. Bullets were fired. Men were treated just like animals and were compulsorily sterilized.

The farmers had to leave their fields for fear of sterilization and MISA. There was economic stagnation of the poor. Teachers had to leave their servcie. Government officers had to proceed on leave. The entire financial position of these poor people was lost. There was nobody to inquire into these things.

The House is aware of the episode of Turkman Gate. The blood on the walls remind us of the tyranny committed by the Government. The tyranny committed by the Government in the last 20 months reminds us of the tyrannies committed by Chenghiz Khan and Halaku. Innocent persons were confined to jail. Even respectable persons were not spared.

[Shri Bashir Ahmed]

I can narrate the events showing that the lives of young and talented men were taken. Children were turned orphans. Woman were turned widows. They are still living like destitutes and refugees. Lakhs and lakhs of persons have turned refugees. Their houses have been demolished—having been bulldozed.

I will respectfully say that our Finance Minister should take a note of this situation. The Opposition has no courage to deny all these facts.

Lakhs of rupees were spent on the visit of Sanjay Gandhi to various places specially in U.P., Bihar, Punjab and Haryana. From what source has that money come? He was a private individual. I know under the Constitution there is no provision of money for unofficial visits. The taxpayer's money should not have been spent on the visits of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. Crores of rupees have been spent on his visits.I will request my Government and the hon. Finance Minister to institute an independent inquiry. Rather a commission of inquiry should be instituted and the Chief Ministers who have spent moneys in this manner should be personally held responsible for these things. A proper inquiry should be instituted against the former Prime Minister and her son and all those moneys which have been illegally spent should be got refunded from their personal property.

Sir, the way the Congress government ruled during the past 30 years reminds us of the way in which Englishmen were ruling this country, namely, the policy of divide and rule between the two major communities, that is, Hindus and Muslims. Now, Sir, an attempt is being made by the former Finance Minister, Shri Subramaniam to create division between North and South. This is a matter of great shame.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): Madam Chairman, it was not my point to create any difference between North and South. The pattern of voting is a fact. This should not lead to polarisation between North and South. Since this is being harped upon member after member, I want to clear this point. The Prime Minister should take note of it.

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Madam Chairman, I want to respectfully submit that when the Congress was in power, it restored to dubious and mean tactics. During the last thirty years, they resorted to one tactic after another for creating communal differences so as to keep themselves saddled in power. They created the bogey of RSS and Jan Sangh against Muslims. Now, they want to again create dissension in the country. I want to remind the House that the speech of Mr. Qureshi has created the bogey of Kashmir. I warn the House that they should beware of the tactics of the Congress party. They want to create confusion by these tactics and speeches. People have already rejected them and they can never recover their position by these tactics. They faced their Waterloo at every place. The author of this doctrine has also failed. Her son has also failed.

Madam Chairman, they talk about smugglers. I want to know who are the creators of these smugglers. It is the Congress party which took funds from these people. They gave shelters to these smugglers. So they are responsible for smuggling in this country. When they wanted to bring about deflation in the country, they took the step to arrest them but the House should remember that they did not bring them before the courts. Had they been brought before the courts, they would have explained as to how money they had given to the Congress party. Therefore, they were restrained from making any statement in courts. This is

the manner in which the smuggling was encouraged by them. They were authors of corruption and sin. I come from a constituency of Uttar Pradesh, Fatehpur and Banda which are one of the backward areas of Uttar Pradesh. I know to whichever villages I went I found that even in March the wells had dried up, the canals were dried up, the people were craving for drinking water. This is the position in this country of which they are proud. People were not getting any drinking water. There were no roads, there were no outlets in the villages. People were starving, farmers were starving, children were weeping and there were tears in the eyes of the people wherever I visited. The neighbouring constituency of mine immediately adjoining it is Rae Bareli district. A large number of industrial projects were taken up in Rae Bareli district, but no project was taken up in Fatehpur district. Why these various industrial projects were undertaken in Rae Bareli? I ask this question from these Congressmen. It was merely to corrupt the people of Rae Bareli. And they wanted to corrupt and bribe the people and the voters, but the voters were extremely wise. And no improvement was made in my constituency which is hardly a furlong from Rae Bareli district from which Indira Gandhi contested. I will ask one question: Is there any tradition with them that there were so many projects in Rae Bareli which was backward area. Fatehpur was also an equally backward area and both are adjoining each other, but not a single project was taken up to create any employment opportunity to the people of Fatehpur. This was really with a view to corrupt the voters. And that principle of corruption also failed and the people rejected her.

Now, one thing I want to mention before the hon. Finance Minister is that a large number of people had been detained under the MISA. Now, it is extremely important that all those detenues should be rehabilitated. The victims are those persons who have given their lives. They are all national heroes. I dare say that we have got freedom only after 30 years. The real freedom is now with us. We have been delivered of a misrule and a corrupt rule and we are really free. Adequate provision should be made in the Budget for these persons who are such victims. Rehabilitation grants and maintenance grants should be immediately allocated to these MISA detenues and to the heirs of the deceased victims. I know the plight of these persons. All those persons are poor, economically backward and those persons should be immediately rehabilitated. Maintenance allowance should be granted to them.

I have also moved a token motion on that ground that immediate provision should be made to rehabilitate them and that will be the only one succour to them and they should also be provided compensation for the loss of their lives in the jails. I know how people were detained and how people's lives were lost. Thousands of people have died and their heirs are starving and there is no one to look after them. They should be given all adequate facilities of education, employment and everything and a provision should be made in the Budget accordingly. They should also be freed from the income-tax and other liabilities during the period they were under detention. That is also my submission. An adequate provision should also be made to amend the Finance Bill. Now, these are all various steps which should be taken to provide relief and succour to these people. Amongst them directives should also be issued to reinstate the victimised people on count of compulsory sterilisation. Many deaths have occured on account of compulsory sterilisation. Compensation should also be provided to those persons. They are also national heros. The increments and promotions of many Government

[Shri Bashir Ahmad]

servants have been stopped and they should also be provided with their jobs, their increments should be revived and they should also be reinstated. That sort of provision should also be made in the Budget for those persons.

We have to remove these ills which have been done during these past 20 months of these atrocious and tyranical rule of the former Government.

**15 hrs.**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Madam, Chairman, I have listened with great interest to the speeches made during the budget debate on both sides of the House and I shall give full consideration to the various suggestions made in these speeches. But before I proceed to offer my observations on some of the important points and the suggestions made here I would like to deal with some general remarks made by Shri Subramaniam. Shri Subramaniam in his 'maiden' speech as an Opposition leader undoubtedly acquitted himself well as was only to be expected. But he is clearly not very certain of himself in his new role. I have no doubt that he will soon reconcile himself to the new situation and would regain the clarity of thinking, which we usually associate with him. I say this because he does appear to have displayed some extraordinary confusion in his thinking in some of his initial observations. He drew pointed attention of the House to what he called a particular pattern in the verdict of the people. I would read his actual words:

> "The whole of the South has given a particular pattern of verdict. Are you going to say that this is of no consequence what the South thinks about the political situation? Are you going to say that the non-Hindi-speaking people are a matter of no concern for us? Therefore, when I said that the verdict of the people has been gracefully accepted by the former Prime Minister, I want to point out to the present Prime Minister that there has been a particular pattern in the verdict particularly in the southern States by 17 crores of people and this will have to be kept in mind."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not believe in North or South.....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am quoting your own speech.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You also take into consideration the personal explanation given by him.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am quoting Mr. Subramaniam's observations. Please listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

Madam Chairman, I had expected that the Opposition would behave with some dignity and grace. I am quoting Mr. Subramaniam's observations. Let me continue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is partial.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am reading his observations word by word. This is what has been said and I am merely asking for an explanation. He drew pointed attention to this. Then what does it mean exactly? He has said that the whole of the South has given a particular pattern of verdict and then he links it up with his earlier observations. That is why he has said that the verdict of the people has been gracefully accepted by the former Prime Minister. Then what else could she have done—whatever the pattern of the verdict—so far as the graceful acceptance is concerned? Is Mr. Subramaniam suggesting that the Prime Minister had some idea of saying, "I will continue in the Government for the South and this Government may be for the North". Is it the idea to divide this country into two? What is the graceful acceptance about? Then the pattern of verdict has no meaning whatsoever. And then he goes on to say.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The meaning is, don't gloat over it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Who is gloating over it? There is no question of gloating over it. I am merely quoting very quietly from the observations of Mr. Subramaniam himself. I am expressing my surprise that someone like Mr. Subramaniam should have let fall remarks of this nature which clearly can only mean that some-how he wishes to show that the south and the north are different. The only reasonable inference from this should be for the Congress Party to make enquiries as to why is it that the north has so completely and thoroughly repudiated the Congress Party. That is the real matter for his consideration.

You can go on to say that the Janta Party may equally go into the question as to why the south has voted as it has done. Certainly you can say that, but there is no question of making remarks such as Mr. Subramaniam has chosen to make.

Mr. Subramaniam goes on to say:

"I am sorry I have some more unpleasant things to say. Even the three members who adorn the Janta Party from Tamil Nadu today did not come as Janta Party people. They came in the disguise of Cong(O)."

What is the disguise? They are Janta Party members. They subscribed to the Janta Party programmes and policies. Then he goes on to say:

"Take all the mighty Janta heroes—Shri George Fernandes, Shri Madhu Limye, Shri Ravindra Varma, Shri H. V. Kamath—all of them sought political asylum in"—see the sneering term—"the enlightened State of Bihar instead of facing their own people in their own home States!"

Is Mr. Subramaniam so completely unaware of the Constitution of this country? Does he not know that the Constitution makes express provision that any person who is an Indian citizens has only to have the voting right to be able to stand as a candidate in any part of the country? The Constitution was in this way emphasising the fact that India is one. Why is Mr. Subramaniam suddenly so desirous of trying to say that this is not the case? I hope that it is not Mr. Subramaniam's intention or that of the opposition to encourage divisive tendencies.

I appreciate Shri Subramaniam's kind words about myself, but even here he has allowed some confusion to cloud his thinking, when he went on to express the hope that I would not allow my Swatantra background to influence my thinking in regard to the budget that I would be presenting to this House. I would like to remind him that I now belong to the Janta Party and that those who have joined the Janta Party, whatever their earlier background, have accepted the policies and programmes which the Janta Party has laid before the public. It is that policy and programme which every member of the Janta Party, whatever his or her background, has accepted as the definite policy and programme for which he or she will strive.

As the House knows, this Government came into power only a few days ago. As such, we have had no time to formulate a coherent economic programme. However, this process has already started and I shall outline our thinking and priorities at the time of the presentation of the regular budget some time in May At this stage I am requesting the House merely to pass a Vote on Account in order to enable the essential business of Government to be carried on in the early months of 1977-78.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Shri Subramaniam has criticised me for not having touched on the state of the economy in my budget speech. This is not because I have no views on the state of the economy. I refrained from doing so because I intended to give a balanced assessment of the state of the economy, its problems, prospects and policy options at the time of the presentation of the regular budget in May. However, since Shri Subramaniam has raised this issue, I shall utilise this opportunity to say a few words on this subject.

Let me say at the very outset that I do not agree that the economy we have inherited is as rosy as painted by Shri Subramaniam and Shri A. C. George. Shri Subramaniam referred to the growth of national income of 8.5 per cent in 1975-76, but he forgot to mention that this came in the wake of a growth of 0.2 per cent of national income in 1974-75. I need not tell the House that the increase in national income in 1975-76 was largely a consequence of favourable whether conditions. That the state of the Indian economy is far from healthy will be borne out by the fact that in the current year national income is at best expected to increase only by about 2 per cent. Shri C. Subramaniam conveniently forgot to mention this. Agricultural production is expected to show a substantial decline in the current year. The production trends in respect of coarse grains, pulses and oilseeds are highly discouraging. Even in a commodity like cotton offering an undoubted potential for growth, wrong pricing and procurement policies of the previous Government have led to a steep fall in production in the last two years. Overall, one can hardly derive any comfort from the fact that in the least four or five years there has been little increase in per capita income. This is hardly a record to feel proud of. The fact that the long term growth rate of national income after nearly 25 years of planning has not exceeded 3.5 per cent per annum is an eloquent testimony to the efficacy of planning priorities and techniques followed by the previous Government. As brought out in the document of the Fifth Five Year Plan prepared by the previous Government, in nearly 38 per cent of districts in India, the growth rate during the ten year period 1962-63 to 1972-73 was either negative or less than 1 per cent per annum.

The proportion of people below the poverty line has increased to an intolerable level. The problem of unemployment appears more menacing than ever before. It is a great pity that the Fifth Five Year Plan approved last year by the previous Government does not offer any tangible solutions to this grave problem.

Shri Subramaniam referred to the primacy of agriculture to which he says his Government had been dedicated. However, the actual policies pursued by the previous Government do not convey this impression. He has stated that in allocating resources for irrigation, finance has not been a constrain and that whatever money could be utilised efficiently has been provided for. If this indeed is the case, then it is a sad commentary on the administrative efficiency bequeathed to us by the previous Government. In a country where 75 per cent of the area is still unirrigated, there must be vast potential for a rapid expansion of the irrigation facilities. Why is irrigation potential not expanding fast enough? Why is it that utilisation of the irrigation potential that has actually been created continues to be unsatisfactory? If I may say so, the previous Government deliberately stood in the way of optimum utilisation of the water resources of the country. Inter-State water disputes were allowed to drag on despite the pressing need for more irrigation. The House perhaps, knows

that in the case of the Narbada project, the former Prime Minister refused to provide the decisive lead even when all the four concerned States had agreed to adide by her award. There has been no systematic planning of the vast ground water resources, particularly in Eastern India.

Shri Subramaniam has talked about the improved performance of India's industrial economy. However, one cannot get away from the fact that despite a 9 per cent increase in industrial production in 1976-77, the rate of growth of industrial production in the last decade was no higher than 4 per cent. Even to day, a large number of industries such as coal, steel, textiles and engineeing are faced with lack of adequate demand which has greatly affected the growth of employment opportunities. Large number of industries show growing signs of sickness. This is a state of affairs which cannot but cause alarm.

Both Shri Subramaniam and Shri A. C. George have referred to the undoubated rapid growth of our exports. However, even in this area, the policies of the previous Government showed inconsistency and incoherence. Witness, for example, their attempts to export essential commodities like onions, raw cotton and groundnut oil, which in turn led to pressure on domestic supplies and consequently a rise in prices, causing great hardships to consumers all over India.

On the import side, despite mounting foreign exchange reserves, the previous Government failed to take timely decisions for the import of sensitive commodities like vegetable oils and raw cotton. Even though imports of vegetable oils are now beginning to have a stabilizing effect on prices, these imports were effected only after considerable delay; in the meanwhile the public underwent great hardships. It is no use boasting about foreign exchange reserves if they cannot be used to promote the countrie's growth.

Shri Subramaniam and Shri A. C. George have drawn the House's attention to the increase in inward remittances and they have argued that this was made possible by the crack-down on smuggling under the Emergency. Throughout their speeches they have sought to create an impression that they would like the Emergency to be brought back and that this country needs a perpetual state of Emergency to realise its economic potential. We, on this side, completely repudiate that sort of assumption. We sincerely believe that it is possible to realize the fruits of economic growth without sacrificing fundamental rights, human liberty and the rule of law.

What surprises me is that with such deep concern about smugglers and smuggling, the previous Government should, after having allowed the emergency to continue throughout the period of the election process, have lifted it with such unseemly haste on the 21st of March, with the full knowledge that the Prime Minister would be resigning within the next few days. Surely, the previous Government, had they been wise and responsible should have taken steps to ensure that smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers do not, upon release, run amuck and are rendered incapable of mischief.

We are determined nevertheless to see that smuggling is firmly curbed in a very real sense and I would assure this House that smugglers would not be allowed to indulge in anti-social action without let or hindrance. They will be given no quarter. But while saying this, I should make it clear that we do not consider that the proclamation of emergency is the only method of keeping smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators in check. It is our firm belief that this could be done by making effective use of the ordinary laws of the land. We also believe that wherever necessary

[Shri H. M. Patel]

ordinary legal processes ought to be strengthened in order to plug loopholes. We certainly do not regard a prolonged preventive detention without trial as the only effective means for curbing smuggling. As everyone knows, the fact that smuggling had assumed such great proportions was largely a consequence of the faulty policies pursued by the previous Government and the laxity of its administrative machinery. After all, why did they not take action against smugglers earlier than 1974? Clearly, they did not want to do so because of a lack of will for reasons which are well known.

I should like to tell the House that in the current year in which national income growth is not likely to exceed 2 per cent money supply has been allowed by the previous Government to expand by as much as 17 per cent. Shri Subramaniam himself referred to credit relaxation brought about in the last two months. If he was so concerned with the growth of money supply, may I ask why did he allow this relaxation to come about? On our part, we do not believe that credit squeeze is good in itself. It is our view that credit policies must be so formulated that they are flexible enough to provide adequate incentive to increased production without generating inflationary pressures in the economy.

As a result of faulty economic management of the economy, prices have risen by 12 per cent in the course of the last one year. The common man can derive no comfort from the fact that the inflation rate in India is less than elsewhere. In a country of stagnant real incomes, even a mild rise in prices brings about a sharp decline in the standard of living of the poorer sections of society. Certainly an increase of 12 per cent in prices in a single year cannot be considered a mild one. In spite of this staggering increase, Shri Subramaniam seems to be under the delusion that he had successfully contained inflationary pressures.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee has referred to the need to scrap the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and to restore bonus to workers. I am sure he would not expect me to provide an immediate response to such pleas. I can, however, assure him that these issues will be carefully examined before the presentation of the regular budget.

Shri Chatterjee also mentioned that "a large number of employees were dismissed under article 311(2)(c) without enquiry". The matter is being gone into and a statement will be made on this subject shortly.

Shri Charan referred to the problems of the eastern region. I shall go into the various points made by him and take action in due course.

The economy is today faced with problems of inadequate growth, both in agriculture and industry, growing sickness in industry and increasing unemployment. In solving these formidable problems, we shall need the goodwill and cooperation of all sections of this House. In the budget that I shall be presenting in May 1977, I hope to outline our thinking for the solution of these problems. In the meanwhile, this interim budget which is before you has been prepared under the direction of Shri Subramaniam. Therefore, it deserves his support. He can reserve his ammunition for the regular budget to be presented in May.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, on a point of clarification. India has gained a new image in the international world in regard to the strength of our economy. It is not my statement, it is borne out by reports of international organisations, reports of international experts and pronouncements in international conferences and committees.

As a matter of fact, in the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference at Hongkong, one of the leading dailies came out with an editorial in which a suggestion was made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Government that he should not look to the London economists for guidance with regard to the management of the British economy, he should rather go to New Delhi for guidance. I am not boasting about it, this is what he said. Then, our performance on the food front, our performance on the foreign exchange reserve front.... (*interruptions*) all these have been hailed.. (*interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. You have already made your speech, which is before the House. You have made the opening speech. Now, after the Finance Minister's speech, by rising on a point of order, if you go on making a speech....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yesterday Dr. Subramaniam Swamy referred to me and said so many things.. (*interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he had mentioned anything in his speech, you should have raised it at that time. But now, after the Finance Minister has replied to the debate, you cannot make a speech. So, please sit down. You may mention that on another occasion. There is no time for putting any question now.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not going to waste the time of the House. I am a responsible Member of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anything to be raised now. I now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 109."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*List of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1977-78, voted by Lok Sabha*]

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| | **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** | | |
| 1. | Department of Agriculture . . . . . | 81,41,000 | -- |
| 2. | Agriculture . . . . . | 62,85,93,000 | 173,68,30,000 |
| 3. | Fisheries . . . . . | 7,06,12,000 | 3,82,74,000 |
| 4. | Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . | 18,72,66,000 | 2,20,60,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 5. | Forest | 5,29,52,000 | 46,67,000 |
| 6. | Department of Food | 2,03,08,79,000 | 14,72,51,000 |
| 7. | Department of Rural Development | 45,69,88,000 | 5,68,07,000 |
| 8. | Department of Agricultural Research and Education | 2,55,000 | .. |
| 9. | Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research | 19,49,75,000 | |
| 10. | Department of Irrigation | 7,93,01,000 | 2,47,25,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** | | |
| 11. | Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | 14,35,000 | .. |
| 12. | Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries | 25,000 | 1,56,79,64,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** | | |
| 13. | Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation | 12,27,000 | .. |
| 14. | Civil Supplies and Cooperation | 7,57,74,000 | 7,21,16,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF COMMERCE** | | |
| 15. | Ministry of Commerce | 48,50,000 | .. |
| 16. | Foreign Trade and Export Production | 1,31,54,90,000 | 106,22,44,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS** | | |
| 17. | Ministry of Communications | 54,34,000 | 4,27,33,000 |
| 18. | Overseas Communications Service | 3,59,10,000 | 2,83,45,000 |
| 19. | Posts and Telegraphs — Working Expenses | 2,03,52,45,000 | .. |
| 20. | Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues | 54,56,43,000 | .. |
| 21. | Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs | .. | 115,02,67,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF DEFENCE** | | |
| 22. | Ministry of Defence | 24,05,94,000 | 17,08,68,000 |
| 23. | Defence Services— Army | 598,83,47,000 | .. |
| 24. | Defence Services — Navy | 62,58,65,000 | .. |
| 25. | Defence Services —Air Force | 191,84,23,000 | .. |
| 26. | Defence Services — Pensions | 37,15,02,000 | .. |
| 27. | Capital Outlay on Defence Service | .. | 102,10,01,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** | | |
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 28. | Department of Education | 52,53,000 | .. |
| 29. | Education | 62,46,11,000 | 26,90,000 |
| 30. | Department of Social Welfare | 6,76,70,000 | |
| | **MINISTRY OF ENERGY** | | |
| 31. | Ministry of Energy | 22,75,000 | |
| 32. | Power Development | 17,28,69,000 | 48,52,31,000 |
| 33. | Coal and Lignite | 7,67,68,000 | 113,10,00,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** | | |
| 34. | Ministry of External Affairs | 38,33,79,000 | 2,80,47,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF FINANCE** | | |
| 35. | Ministry of Finance | 10,28,04,000 | .. |
| 36. | Stamps | 7,82,67,000 | 38,26,000 |
| 37. | Audit | 19,75,00,000 | |
| 38. | Currency, Coinage and Mint | 16,11,77,000 | 8,35,12,000 |
| 39. | Pensions | 17,78,50,000 | |
| 40. | Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments | 182,48,33,000 | |
| 41. | Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance | 59,81,33,000 | 155,32,73,000 |
| 42. | Loans to Government Servents, etc. | | 19,33,33,000 |
| | **DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING** | | |
| 43. | Department of Revenue and Banking | 2,22,19,000 | 38,33,49,000 |
| 44. | Customs | 8,92,94,000 | |
| 45. | Union Excise Duties | 15,89,20,000 | |
| 46. | Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax | 14,77,60,000 | |
| 47. | Opium and Alkaloid Factories | 24,69,87,000 | 24,50,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** | | |
| 48. | Ministry of Health and Family planning | 28,1 7000 | |
| 49. | Medical and Public Health | 38,85,35,000 | 19,31,41,000 |
| 50. | Family Planning. | 43,38,28,000 | 4,67,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| | **MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS** | | |
| 51. | Ministry of Home Affairs | 87,62,000 | .. |
| 52. | Cabinet | 64,73,000 | .. |
| 53. | Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms | 2,73,08,000 | .. |
| 54. | Police. | 70,50,83,000 | 2,16,67,000 |
| 55. | Census | 1,26,79,000 | |
| 56. | Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . | 52,34,16,000 | 19,39,58,000 |
| 57. | Delhi | 44,13,68,000 | 26,47,00,000 |
| 58. | Chandigarh. | 6,51,58,000 | 3,13,76,000 |
| 59. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 7,74,24,000 | 3,77,87,000 |
| 60. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 78,96,000 | 70,04,000 |
| 61. | Lakshadweep | 1,52,34,000 | 52,13,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY** | | |
| 62. | Ministry of Industry | 1,05,87,000 | .. |
| 63. | Industries | 7,98,69,000 | 80,04,89,000 |
| 64. | Village and Small Industries . | 12,81,28,000 | 10,82,78,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BR OADCASTING** | | |
| 65. | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 27,95,000 | |
| 66. | Information and Publicity | 6,62,44,000 | 27,57,000 |
| 67. | Broadcasting | 19,55,04,000 | 8,53,59,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF LABOUR** | | |
| 68. | Ministry of Labour | 28,33,000 | |
| 69 | Labour and Employment | 22,46,00,000 | 3,15,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** | | |
| 70. | Ministry of Law, Justice and Company affairs | 4,43,60,000 | |
| 71. | Administration of Justice | 12,56,000 | .. |
| | **MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM** | | |
| 72. | Ministry of Petroleum | 21,49,000 | .. |
| 73. | Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries | 21,73,61,000 | 144,97,15,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| | **MINISTRY OF PLANNING** | | |
| 74. | Ministry of Planning . . | 2,70,000 | .. |
| 75. | Statistics . . | 4,48,70,000 | .. |
| 76. | Planning Commission . . . | 2,25,75,000 | .. |
| 77. | Department of Science and Technology . | 6,92,55,000 | 55,00,000 |
| 78. | Survey of India . . . . . | 6,24,57,000 | |
| 79. | Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research . . . . . | 17,17,09,000 | .. |
| | **MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** | | |
| 80. | Ministry of Shipping and Transport. | 99,24,000 | .. |
| 81. | Roads . | 30,80,99,000 | 32,68,04,000 |
| 82. | Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . | 10,58,01,000 | 72,72,88,000 |
| 83. | Road and Inland Water Transport. . | 20,78,000 | 2,85,53,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES** | | |
| 84. | Department of Steel | 26,31,04,000 | 1,86,59,12,000 |
| 85. | Department of Mines . | 10,67,000 | .. |
| 86. | Mines and Minerals | 14,50,80,000 | 22,49,00,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** | | |
| 87. | Department of Supply | 8,14,000 | |
| 88. | Supplies and Disposals | 2,54,58,000 | .. |
| 89. | Department of Rehabilitation | 8,41,75,000 | 3,17,76,000 |
| | **MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** | | |
| 90. | Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation | 18,70,000 | .. |
| 91. | Meteorology . . . . . | 5,75,05,000 | 1,23,45,000 |
| 92. | Aviation . . | 8,28,34,000 | 12,60,52,000 |
| 93. | Tourism . . . . . | 1,54,82,000 | 2,61,67,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| | **MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING** | | |
| 94. | Ministry of Works and Housing . | 41,80,000 | .. |
| 95. | Public Works | 21,49,55,000 | 9,80,26,000 |
| 96. | Water Supply and Sewerage . | 1,00,37,000 | .. |
| 97. | Housing and Urban Development . | 4,39,22,000 | 11,10,75,000 |
| 98. | Stationery and Printing . | 10,51,73,000 | .. |
| | **DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY** | | |
| 99. | Department of Atomic Energy . . | 16,96,000 | |
| 100. | Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Project . . . . . | 21,95,70,000 | 31,71,41,000 |
| 101. | Nuclear Power Schemes | 13,92,89,000 | 19,34,68,000 |
| | **DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE** | | |
| 102. | Department of Culture | 3,03,99,000 | |
| 103. | Archaeology | 2,26,66,000 | |
| | **DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS** | | |
| 104. | Department of Electronics . | 2,82,33,000 | 1,48,43,000 |
| | **DEPARTMENT OF SPACE** | | |
| 105. | Department of Space . | 12,99,72,000 | 2,91,61,000 |
| | **PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION** | | |
| 106. | Lok Sabha . . . | 1,54,10,000 | |
| 107. | Rajya Sabha . . . . . | 65,45,000 | |
| 108. | Department of Parliamentary Affairs | 6,43,000 | |
| 109. | Secretariat of the Vice-President . . . . | 1,88,000 | .. |

**15.26 hrs.**

## APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

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**15.30 hrs.**

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS** FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1976-77.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2 to 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 to 14, 19 to 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 to 41, 43 to 52, 54 to 62, 64 to 68, 71, 72, 76, 77, 79 to 81, 83, 88, 90, 92 to 94 and 96 to 99."

*The motion was adopted.*

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 30-3-77.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the Vice President acting as President.

**Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

*List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1976-77 voted by Lok Sabha.*

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| | MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION | | |
| 2 | Agriculture | 1,000 | .. |
| 3 | Fisheries | .. | 61,00,000 |
| 4 | Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development | 98,95,000 | .. |
| 6 | Department of food | 304,94,51,000 | 25,96,51,000 |
| 7 | Department of Rural Development | .. | 3,00,00,000 |
| 9 | Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research | 49,82,000 | .. |
| 10 | Department of Irrigation | 2,03,71,000 | .. |
| | MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS | | |
| 12 | Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries; | | 86,96,00,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF COMMERCE | | |
| 13 | Ministry of Commerce | 21,62,000 | .. |
| 14 | Foreign Trade and Export Production | 122,20,96,000 | 3,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS | | |
| 19 | Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs | .. | 20,96,00,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF DEFENCE | | |
| 20 | Ministry of Defence | 3,26,000 | 4,16,88,000 |
| 21 | Defence Services-Army | 89,09,38,000 | .. |
| 23 | Defence Services-Air Force | 22,43,82,000 | .. |
| 24 | Defence Services-Pensions | 2,88,93,000 | .. |
| | MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE | | |
| 26 | Department of Education | 8,90,000 | .. |
| 27 | Education | 2,000 | .. |
| | MINISTRY OF ENERGY | | |
| 29 | Ministry of Energy | 3,68,000 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 30 | Power Development | 1,000 | 16,58,40,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS | | |
| 32 | Ministry of External Affairs | 10,08,30,000 | .. |
| | MINISTRY OF FINANCE | | |
| 34 | Stamps | 2,74,71,000 | .. |
| 36 | Currency, Coinage and Mint | 8,62,09,000 | 7,90,51,000 |
| 38 | Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments | 111,85,78,000 | .. |
| 39 | Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance | 14,54,00,000 | .. |
| 40 | Loans to Government Servants, etc. | .. | 28,85,00,000 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING | | |
| 41 | Department of Revenue and Banking | 1,14,07,000 | 23,65,63,000 |
| 43 | Union Excise Duties | 78,14,000 | .. |
| 44 | Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax | 1,99,85,000 | .. |
| 45 | Opium and Alkaloid Factories | 88,63,000 | .. |
| | MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING | | |
| 46 | Ministry of Health and Family Planning | 8,44,000 | .. |
| 47 | Medical and Public Health | 10,17,54,000 | 8,95,46,000 |
| 48 | Family Planning | 27,20,90,000 | .. |
| | MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS | | |
| 49 | Ministry of Home Affairs | 50,71,000 | .. |
| 50 | Cabinet | 78,48,000 | .. |
| 51 | Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms | 93,43,000 | .. |
| 52 | Police | 13,55,43,000 | 1.00.00,000 |
| 54 | Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs | 1,52,55,000 | 2,07,11,000 |
| 55 | Delhi | 11,67,54,000 | 21,92,78,000 |
| 56 | Chandigarh | 1,39,39,000 | .. |
| 57 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2,05,32,000 | 2,24,000 |
| 58 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 8,64,000 | .. |
| 59 | Lakshadweep | 1,58,32,000 | 16,54,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| | MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES | | |
| 60 | Ministry of Indistry and Civil Supplies . . . | 2,78,000 | .. |
| 61 | Industries . . . . . | .. | 26,90,25,000 |
| 62 | Village and Small Industires . . . . | 42,81,000 | 2,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING | | |
| 64 | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . | 21,55,000 | |
| 65 | Information and Publicity . | 2,92,61,000 | |
| 66 | Broadcasting . . . | 17,64,69,000 | |
| | MINISTRY OF LABOUR | | |
| 67 | Ministry of Labour | 6,00,000 | .. |
| 68 | Labour and Employment . . . | 6,98,94,000 | |
| | MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM | | |
| 71 | Ministry of Petroleum . . . | 16,69,000 | .. |
| 72 | Petroleum and Petrol-Chemicals Industries . | | 4,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF PLANNING | | |
| 76 | Department of Science and Technology . | 2,20,90,000 | .. |
| 77 | Survey of India . . . . . | 20,00,000 | .. |
| | MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT | | |
| 79 | Ministry of Shipping and Transport | 29,80,000 | .. |
| 80 | Roads . . . . . | 4,76,48,000 | 92,90,000 |
| 81 | Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . | 4,87,80,000 | 18,17,75,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES | | |
| 83 | Department of Steel . . . . . | 2,82,58,000 | 1,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION | | |
| 88 | Department of Rehabilitation . . . . | | 1,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION | | |
| 90 | Meteorology . . | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 92 | Tourism . . . . . | 24,05,000 | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| | MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING | | |
| 93 | Ministry of Works and Housing . . . | 5,63,000 | .. |
| 94 | Public Works . . . . . | 9,19,91,000 | 1,61,80,000 |
| 96 | Housing and Urban Development . . . . | 2,32,39,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 97 | Stationery and Printing . . . . . | 14,88,000 | |
| | DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY | | |
| 98 | Department of Atomic Energy . . . . | 1,00,000 | |
| 99 | Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects . . . . . | 2,85,41,000 | .. |

**15.31 hrs.**

APPROPRIATION BILL**, 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the fianancial year 1976-77.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropration of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77.".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move††:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schdule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30-3-77.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

††Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**15.33 hrs.**

## TAMIL NADU BUDGET, 1977-78—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS** FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1977-78

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up item Nos. 11 and 12 together.

Motion moved.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the Amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 57"

Any hon. Member wants to speak on this.

*List of Demands for Grants on Account (Tamil Nadu) for 1977-78 submitted to vote of Lok Sabha*

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Land Revenue Department | 1,69,66,000 | .. |
| 2 | State Excise Department | 25,83,000 | .. |
| 3 | Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration | 37,79,000 | .. |
| 4 | General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration. | 2,08,52,000 | .. |
| 5 | Stamps Administration | 23,25,000 | .. |
| 6 | Registration | 88,63,000 | .. |
| 7 | State Legislature | 11,13,000 | .. |
| 8 | Elections | 11,71,000 | .. |
| 9 | Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff | 5,30,46,000 | .. |
| 10 | Milk Supply Schemes | 41,54,000 | .. |
| 11 | District Administration | 6,35,55,000 | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 12 | Administration of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 . . | 54,9',000 | .. |
| 13 | Administration of Justice . . . . . | 1,°0,39,000 | .. |
| 14 | Jails . . . . . | 2,19,29,000 | .. |
| 15 | Police . . . . . | 13,15,09,000 | .. |
| 16 | Fire Services . . . . . | 96,00,000 | .. |
| 17 | Education . . . . . | 61,29,18,000 | .. |
| 18 | Medical . . . . | 18,08,17,000 | .. |
| 19 | Public Health . . . . . | 11,03,73,000 | .. |
| 20 | Agriculture . . . . . | 14,26,65,000 | .. |
| 21 | Fisheries . . . . . | 77,97,000 | .. |
| 22 | Animal Husbandry . . . | 4,11,97,000 | .. |
| 23 | Co-operation . . . . . | 2,22,58,000 | .. |
| 24 | Industires . . . . . | 1,35,69,000 | .. |
| 25 | Cinchona . . . . . | 38,23,000 | .. |
| 26 | Handlooms and Textiles . . . . . | 1,36,78,000 | .. |
| 27 | Khadi . . . . . | 25,84,000 | .. |
| 28 | Community Development Projects, Etc. . . | 14,41,51,000 | .. |
| 29 | Labour Including Factories . . . . | 1,64,00,000 | .. |
| 30 | Social Welfare . . . . . | 1,81,76,000 | .. |
| 31 | Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes, Etc. . | 6,19,54,000 | .. |
| 32 | Welfare of the Backward Classes, Etc. . . | 2,64,01,000 | .. |
| 33 | Housing . . | 3,93,96,000 | .. |
| 34 | Urban Development . . . . . | 3,47,97,000 | .. |
| 35 | Civil Supplies . | 1,60,44,000 | .. |
| 36 | Irrigation. . . . . | 7,97,1:,000 | .. |
| 37 | Public Works—Buildings . . . . . | 1,14,78,000 | .. |
| 38 | Public Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant . | 2,13,8:,000 | .. |
| 39 | Roads and Bridges . . . . . | 9,94,38,000 | .. |
| 40 | Road Transport Services and Shipping . . . | 78,60,000 | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 41 | Relief on Account of Natural Calamities . | 5,000 | .. |
| 42 | Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits . . | 7,25,08,000 | |
| 43 | Miscellaneous . . . . . | 18,01,40,000 | .. |
| 44 | Stationery and Printing | 2,60,12,000 | |
| 45 | Forest Department | 1,72,14,000 | |
| 46 | Compensation and Assignments | 5,45,18,000 | .. |
| 47 | Compensation to Zamindars . . . . . | .. | 9,17,000 |
| 48 | Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water-supply . . . . . | .. | 30,38,000 |
| 49 | Capital Outlay on Agriculture . . | | 5,14,36,000 |
| 50 | Capital Outlay on Industrial Development | | 2,32,06,000 |
| 51 | Capital Outlay on Irrigatio . | | 12,98,49,000 |
| 52 | Capital Outlay on Public Works—Buildings . | | 3,82,40,000 |
| 53 | Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges . . . | | 3,38,52,000 |
| 54 | Capital Outlay on Road Transport Services and Shipping . . . . . | | 26,52,000 |
| 55 | Capital Outlay on Forests | | 1,53,42,000 |
| 56 | Miscellandous Capital Outlay . . . . | | 3,17,18,000 |
| 57 | Loans and Advances by the State Government . | .. | 33,37,80,000 |

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Madam Chairman, I rise to lend my support to the vote on account in the hope and I am sure that it will be shared by all sections of the House that the regular Budget of the Tamil Nadu Government will be presented to the appropriate Legislature, and that the hon. Finance Minister will be spared of the tedium of presenting it to this House. The Ruling Party is full of hopes and the Congress Party in Tamil Nadu is full of elation. Therefore, both of us are now in a mood to go to the polls and have a proper legislature constituted to discuss appropriate measures for the State.

A lot of dust was raised by the recent elections to the Lok Sabha and a number of things which happened in the course of the year under review got somewhat dimmed from our perspective. During the year under review, Tamil Nadu went under a very severe strain and distress in the form of drought on the one side and floods on the other. In fact, the southern districts of Tamil Nadu, *i.e.*, Madurai, Ramnadapuram, Tirunelveli, and Kanyakumari were afflicted with such a severe drought that the people had to stand in queue for miles together in order to get a pot of water. I had gone round and seen the conditions there at

that time. It was a most heart-rending and a pitiable sight. The people had to stand in queue even for getting drinking water. As if nature mocks at all of us, on the other side, we had floods in the city of Madras inundating all the low-lying areas and slum areas. Again, a lot of damage was done to the weaker and poorer sections of the society in the area. I am happy that the Union Government gave about 27 crores for drought relief for the areas affected by drought in the southern districts and spent about four crores of rupees for the purpose of relieving distress on account of floods.

This is not a casual phenomenon. This is a recurring thing. I take this opportunity to press on the Union Government the need to solve the problem of drought in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu in a permanent way. There are no easy methods by which this problem can be solved. I look forward to my friends and neighbours and also to the good offices of the Government of India to see that available water resources of the southern region are reasonably distributed in order to maximise the use and benefit to all the people in this area. I would also recall in this connection the famous scheme which was initiated by the former Minister of Irrigation, namely, that of linking Ganga with Cauvery so that floods in one part of the country may be harnessed for feeding hungry, starving and thirsty millions of people in other parts of the country.

In spite of these natural calamities, Tamil Nadu has made some progress during the year under review. The first and the foremost achievement is in the field of controlling food prices. The price of boiled rice which is a staple food of the people there and which was Rs. 2.50 per Kg. a year before was brought down to Rs. 1.40 and Rs. 1.75 during the year under review. Again, on account of lifting of some of the restrictions on the movement of foodgrains, it has been possible to enable free movement of grain from one part of the State to another thereby ensuring easy and ready availability of foodgrains.

The Hon. Member from the State of Bombay was cutting a number of jokes yesterday about the 20 point programme. Life without humour is certainly dull and Parliament without wit is dreary and so, to the extent to which he referred to the 20 point programme in humour we all enjoyed it. But it was meant to cloud the real progress that has been achieved. I would only make one or two references to the excellent progress made during the year under review. I am not going to deal with the whole of the problem but will just mention one or two facts only.

So far as distribution of agricultural land to landless labourers is concerned, 13580 acres were assigned to the landless poor in the State in this one year to over 7000 people.

The second figure I would like to give is that 1,7,000 house sites have been distributed during the year to the people who were houseless. Of these, 58,000 were Scheduled Castes people and 2000 Scheduled Tribes people—because we have very few Scheduled Tribes people in our State.

Now, agriculture and handloom industry provide the largest employment in Tamilnadu. In fact, more than about a third of the population of Tamilnadu live by the handloom industry and its allied services. They were given assistance at the rate of Rs. 500 per loom and Government improved the production centres to provide new employment to a large number of people. Over and above that, 22000 handloom weavers have been brought into the cooperative fold, thus giving them various benefits.

Therefore, I would like to mention that, whatever might have been the performance of the 20 point programme in other parts of the country, the excellent performance of the 20 point pro-

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

gramme in Tamil Nadu is at least one of the reasons for the magnificent elections results that it has shown for the Congress.

Unfortunately though Tamil Nadu was in the forefront in regard to industrial development and power development about a decade ago, it became very backward in both these items and started trailing behind other States. In 1965-66 Tamil Nadu was the third among the industrialised States in the whole of India. Next to Maharashtra and West Bengal, Tamilnadu had the largest number of factories and the largest number of workers employed, the greatest volume of industrial production and also the highest value added trade. But unfortunately now, after a decade, particularly after the misrule of the Karunanidhi DMK Government, we have sunk from the third position to third from the bottom. We were about ten years ago third from the top and now we are third from the bottom. One of the reasons for this backwardness or deterioration is that no Central project of any importance has been given to Tamilnadu during this period. During the ten years preceding that rule, we were able to get the Bharat Heavy Electricals at Tiruchirapalli, the Tank Factory at Avadi and the Small Arms Factory at Tiruchirapalli. Neiveli is one of the projects which has given us assistance both in the matter of employment and in supplying the infrastructure for power.

I want the Finance Minister to make a note that, if the major project which is now on the anvil, namely, the Salem Steel Project, is not included in the Budget and given the highest priority, it will not only cause a deep disappointment in Tamil Nadu but drag the industrial development further backward and lead to further deterioration. The Salem Project was initiated during my period as the Industries Minister in that State. It has had a chequered career. All the time we have been promised that it is being pursued. I find that, now, there is a rethinking on this after the Janata Government has taken charge. I wish to caution them that any attempt to either postpone or delay or abandon this project will be fraught with very serious consequences.

Regarding power generation, it is a matter within the personal knowledge of the Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel, that Tamil Nadu was in the forefront in power generation a decade ago. As a member of the Committee which went into the working of the State Electricity Boards, Mr. Patel visited the electricity undertakings in South India; he came to Tamil Nadu and saw them for himself. From the position of the State which was able to supply the surplus power to the neighbouring States a decade ago, it has now deteriorated to a position that, in the last few years, we have introduced 75 per cent power cut, which is unheard of in any civilized society. How can any industry thrive or how can any new industry prosper or come into existence if the prospect of power is so bleak? Now I am told that we have only 20 percent cut. And, as I was entering the House, I was told that there is a suggestion with the new Janata Government—Mr. Ramachandran is my esteemed friend; we have worked together for 30 years; we have differed only in the last 13 months—to increase the power cut to 50 per cent. I would very earnestly and very humbly request him not to sign his first order cutting down power to Tamil Nadu. If he does, it will go against not only the interests of Party but also the interests of the people of the State. In order that the power situation may be retrieved, we have been anxious that the second Mine Cut in Neiveli should be expedited. We want that the power supply should be augmented by the establishment of a giant thermal station; the southern grid should be strengthened so that we may have adequate supply for our power needs. This is a matter which should receive the highest priority, and I am quite sure that the

Finance Minister, himself having been the Chairman of the Electricity Board, Gujarat, knows the problems connected with power supply and distribution and the vital role that power plays in industrial and economic growth, and will give his utmost priority to this problem.

As a result of the misrule of the DMK Government, Tamil Nadu has been reduced to a poor State. The number of people below the poverty line, at the end of their rule, has grown from 46 per cent to 60 per cent. Somebody this morning was saying that Orissa is the poorest State. I am sorry to tell him that we have beaten him in the race; Tamil Nadu is poorer than Orissa. I have with me a note prepared by the Research Department of the Parliament Library and I am grateful to them. People do not recognise the good work that the others do. I am very grateful for what the Research Department of the Parliament Library has done. Tamil Nadu is the poorest State in the country with 58.23 per cent of its people living below the poverty line. Orissa comes next with 56.58 per cent according to the National Sample Survey. In fact, the per capita Plan expenditure was the lowest in 1973-74; it was Rs. 35, the lowest in the whole of India. Thank God that during the President's rule, they have been able to increase it to Rs. 60 per capita. I am also thankful to the Finance Minister that for the 1977-78 budget, the allocation has been increased from Rs. 143 crores to Rs. 260 crores.

The final picture, as I have presented before you is that this State has suffered as a result of a corrupt misrule that has prevailed there for eight years. Not only has it been condemned as corrupt by the people, but the Commission appointed by the Government, on which a Supreme Court Judge presided, has given its findings. I know law enough not to transgress the limits and, therefore, I will read, what is permissible under the rules. The Sarkaria Commission in its first report says:

> "The following charges have been established by cogent, convincing and reliable evidence, oral, documentary and circumstantial"

I will not read the charges, because these are pending. But this is the finding of the Supreme Court Judge, that *prima facie* a case has been established. There is a great apprehension in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu that in spite of the *prima facie* findings by a Supreme Court Judge the cases are sought to be withdrawn by the present interested persons. I have great faith in the integrity of the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. He is not new to us; we have worked shoulder to shoulder for several years, but I only wish to caution that under no pressure should the Prime Minister yield to withdrawing the charges. Let the law take its course. After all, in the Address of the President, you yourself have said that there will be no interference with the judiciary. We welcome it and we do hope that this will be adhered to.

**12.54 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to mention another thing. It is a well known convention, as lawyers know it very well, that when members of the bar are elevated to the Bench, they do not sit and decide cases which they have handled themselves. Sitting on the other side, the Law Minister has handled the case and, therefore, it would be appropriate that this norm, this standard, should be observed by him. I have no doubt that the Prime Minister who is in overall charge of these proceedings will see to it that the law takes its course and that the law is not interfered with and that justice is done. Whether it is in favour of the accused or the other side, it does not matter, but justice should be done.

MR. SPEAKER: I have done.

SHRI V. DHANDAYUTHAPANI (Vellore): Mr. Speaker, first of all I congratulate the Prime Minister and

[Shri V. Dhandayuthapani]

his colleagues for having provided an independent democratic government.

Mr Speaker, one poignant appeal I want to make is regarding the memorial erected for our late lamented leader Shri Kamaraj at Guindy next to the Gandhi Mandapam. As originally planned by the previous Tamil Nadu Government, there was a bold Charkha adorning the top of the memorial. When Mrs. Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, came to open the memorial building, the Charkha was demolished and thrown down. What a strange kind of reverence to Sri Kamaraj! One side they demolish the Charkha and on the other pay lip service to the glory of Sri Kamaraj. I request the Government to restore the Charkha on the top of the memorial which is only a fitting tribute to our great leader The Charkha symbolises Gandhian philosophy and the inspiration of the entire freedom movement.

Mr. Speaker and the hon. Members, I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention the activities of the Tamil Nadu Governor. At the outset I want to recall the attention of the people that yesterday the former Finance Minister, Sri Subramaniam, mentioned about the pattern of voting in Tamil Nadu. I would only recall his attention to what has happened in the Dindigul bye-election. Mr. Venkataraman has said that due to the 20-point programme, they have won in Tamil Nadu. I want to say only one thing. I do not know whether he will accept it or deny it. Hon. Mr. Subramaniam, as soon as he became the Finance Minister in the last government, having been elected from the Krishnagiri constituency, said that it was the victory of the DMK. Now he can say that his victory will be that of AIADMK. I would say that it was because of their alliance with AIADMK the Congress has got some seats in the Parliament. Otherwise he would have lost even his deposit as their candidate lost in the Dindigul bye-election You cannot deny it.

Then, Sir, during the election time and before, the Governor of Tamil Nadu was touring the districts for Congress election work. I say this from my own personal experience. There is a specific instance. He has also toured my constituency and others. One day when I was sitting in a hotel, the opponent candidate was also staying in the same hotel. There was a call from the Raj Bhavan. I took the telephone. Then they said that the call was for my opponent. I was simply shocked. Sir, the Raj Bhavan was converted into Congress Party Office. There are two Bhavans in Madras. One is the Satyamurthy Bhavan which houses the Cong. (O) office. Now the Raj Bhavan is looking after the Congress. The Governor has misused his powers in this way.

**16 hrs.**

The other point I want to emphasise is that the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu are suffering. As far as paddy and sugarcane are concerned, I know personally that sugarcane price as such is at a lower percentage as compared to other States. The recovery is equivalent to that of Maharashtra and Bihar. I request the Government to raise the sugarcane price to Tamil Nadu farmers.

Credit facility has been closed both in the private source as well as in the Government source. Therefore, many small industries are closed for the past two years. The Government was talking always about the industrialisation especially regarding Steel Re-rolling Mills. I request the Government to give more credit facilities to the small industries like steel-re-rolling mills and match industry.

Ever since S/Shri Subramaniam and Mohan Kumaramangalam became the Steel Ministers, the Government has always been talking about the Salem Steel Plant. But even now it has not been completed. The Ministry demanded Rs. 16 crores, but the former Government allotted only Rs. 3 crores. I

request the Finance and Industry Ministers to allot more funds for the Salem Steel Plant.

Since there is no hydro-electric potential left unused in Tamil Nadu, the Neyveli Thermal Power Plant has to be expanded. Thermal Power Plants at Ennore and Tuticorin should be improved.

During the election time, the former Government gave many assurances about the Kalpakkam Atomic Plant. Much expectation was aroused. It should have been completed long back. If Kalpakkam Atomic Plant is completed, it will help whole of the Southern Region.

The former Government announced so many programmes about the weavers. But it was all drama. It has not helped the weavers. To help the weavers, the Government must take more steps for exporting the handlooms.

A year back the former Prime Minister and the former Finance Minister promised that drinking water would be provided to the city of Madras by bringing Krishna water. That was just a melodrama on Marine Beach. Their promises have been written on the water of Krishna. The people of Madras have not tasted Krishna water, but they tasted only cooum water. I request the Government to take immediate steps to bring Krishna water to the city of Madras to solve the drinking water problem.

The proposal to increase the bed capacity of T.B. Sanitorium, Vellore has been pending for a long time. The beds should be increased. Early action should be taken in this regard.

Pending irrigation scheme in North Arcot, Moorthana Dam foundation has been laid near Gudiyattam. An assurance was given in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee that necessary sanction will be given. Now the Government could give top priority to the scheme.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): On behalf of All India Anna D.M.K., I say a few words about the budget. It was thought that the Minister will seek remedy by imposing new taxes or increase old taxes. But our hon. Finance Minister has assured this House that he would overcome the deficit by better collection of overdues to the Government and by improving the performance and results of Public Sector Corporations.

If the Budget had been placed in the Assembly of Tamil Nadu, there would have been chances of detailed discussions and deliberation. But here we are rushing through without adequate debate and discussions. Thereby, we fail to represent the feelings of the people concerned. I, therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister through the chair to conduct the State Assembly election as early as possible.

Our beloved leader Puratchithalaivar asked the previous Government to conduct the State Assembly elections along with the Parliamentary elections. Unfortunately, the previous Government refused to conduct the elections. At least this Government, in order to respect their democratic sentiments may conduct the elections without further delay.

Yesterday, our Home Minister assured the people of Jammu and Kashmir that they will conduct elections within three months. I think such an assurance should be given to our Tamil Nadu people also.

Sir, our Finance Minister in allotting the amounts under various heads has adopted the salient principles with care. There is remarkable increase in the allotment of State outlay. It was Rs. 201 crores in the last year. Now, it has increased to Rs. 260.12 crores. It has increased the allotment for education from Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 141 crores; for medical care from Rs. 42 crores to Rs. 47

[Shri V. Arunachalam]

crores; for power projects from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 31 crores. Similarly, the assistance from the Centre to the State Plan in the last year had been assumed at Rs. 72.26 crores. Now it is assumed at Rs. 91.65 crores. It will be unfair on my part if I fail to mention that the government has failed to allot adequate amount for small scale industries. The allotment for small scale industries has decreased year after year. In 1975-76, the allotment was 98 lakhs. Then it was reduced to 88 lakhs. Now it has fallen to the level of 84.5 lakhs. Similarly, allotment for research and training on the industrial side has been decreased without any valid reasons. The people of Tamil Nadu expect from this government that the lapses and errors committed hitherto will be rectified by the present government.

Sir, the ex-Finance Minister imposed a tax on cash crops. It is against the interests of agriculture. All the farmers of Tamil Nadu are against it but they were not able to register their protest against it due to emergency. Then, Sir, the previous government enhanced the electric charges by 4 paisa per unit. It is highly unjustifiable. It is an additional burden on the expenses of our farmers. In order to measure the seriousness of the problem, I will give an example. When the State Government was under the control of Mr. Karunanidhi, he enhanced the electric charges for pump sets by one paisa. The entire State agitated against it and in that agitation 10 persons were shot dead. I hope the Finance Minister will look into this with all seriousness.

Sir, it is unfortunate that the government failed to allot adequate amount for bringing drinking water to the city of Madras. The water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka is still pending. The previous government failed to use its good offices to settle this dispute. It is pending for a long time. I, therefore, request the Prime Minister to use his good offices to settle this dispute as early as possible.

Sir, free and fair elections are the essence of democracy. We are much grateful to the previous government for having conducted the elections in Tamil Nadu freely and fairly. In Madurai, the election was peaceful but after the formation of the Janata Ministry at the Centre the law and order situation in Madras is highly disturbed by anti-social elements with instigation of DMK people. They are taking advantage of the situation and are trying to take the upper hand among the officials. In North Madras some of our workers have been attacked who have sustained injuries. No action has been taken by the police against those who are responsible for this trouble.

Sir, therefore, I ask the Home Ministry to look into the matter and take action against those who are responsible for these disturbances. The House is aware that Karunanidhi Ministry was dismissed by the previous Government due to corruption, malpractices and misuse of power. To examine the corruption charges, a Commission was ordered under the Central Act. Sir, Justice Sarkaria has submitted his interim report on seven charges. Now, I understand some of the lieutenants of DMK are loitering on the lobby of the Central hall for pressurising the Government to withdraw the cases.

Sir, the actions of the previous government have been approved by the mandate of the people in the poll. You must keep this in mind because if you favour them, I duly remind you that it is not only against the interests of the people, it is against the will of the people.

In the Presidential Address you have mentioned about the indepen-

dence of judiciary. You are against non-interference. If so, you please allow the law to take its own course.

I conclude my speech with these words.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Sir, may I congratulate you on your alevation to the high office of Speaker? Your good humour is already having its impact on all sections of the House. You have started disciplining the House without appearing to disciplining it. I with you well.

May I also congratulate the new Prime Minister and the members of the new Government? I wish them well. I wish them a full tenure in office so that they will translate all their election promises into effective programmes of action.

Sir, if I am given an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, I propose to say something about the election results as a whole. Now, I would like to interpret the verdict of the people of Tamil Nadu. The verdict of the people of Tamil Nadu was both against and for. It was against the oppressive black rule of Karunanidhi's DMK Government for the past seven long years. The verdict also demanded that Government should take action and prosecute Shri Karunanidhi and his colleagues on the findings of the Sarkaria Commission. Then, Sir, the verdict was also for a stable Government at the Centre under Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Let us not mistake it. It is true that this latter verdict has been cancelled by people elsewhere in the country. We respect the verdict of the Indian people as a whole. Similarly, let us hope others will also understand, appreciate and respect the verdict of the people in Tamil Nadu. Otherwise, imbalances in governmental action are bound to develop causing injury to national interests as a whole.

Sir, I am sorry that allegations should be made against the Governor of Tamil Nadu. It was voiced on the floor of this House also. It is very unfair to level such allegations against the Governor who did serve Tamil Nadu interests well. The office of a Governor is a political one and it is not a very enviable one. The Governor is liable to suspicion that he always sides the Party that runs the government either at the Centre or the State. As I said, I hope such accusations will not be made and the Governor has made the unusual gesture of resigning his post. I hope that will be appreciated that having served the people of Tamil Nadu when he found a different government at the Centre he chose to resign his high office. That resignation may be accepted and a new incumbent may be put in his place, but I hope allegations against the Governor will not hereafter be made. As the hope was expressed earlier, I expect that elections to the Tamil Nadu Assembly will be held as early as possible. In fact, this assurance was given by the Prime Minister himself in his first News Conference. In the meanwhile, I would plead that the MPs Committee on Tamil Nadu be constituted so that it is enabled to tackle the problems of Tamil Nadu as a whole. I hope the regular budget will be prepared by the new Government and will be passed by the new Assembly. Now, we are only concerned with Vote on Account. Here I wish to make a few remarks.

Sir, a mention was made about the Electricity Department as to how it has deteriorated over the years under the DMK rule. Now, I am sorry to say that the Advisers' regime has not had enough time to completely overhaul the Department. It has been saddled with too much personnel. It is suffiering under gross inefficiency and the cost of the inefficiency has been passed on to the poor farmers. That is the most tragic aspect of the whole case.

[Shri O. V. Alageson]

New revenue schemes were introduced by the Electricity Board. One was the additional deposit scheme and the other was surcharge on pump sets. This is a highly unnecessary impost which has been levied by the Electricity Department. I am told that they hope to collect Rs. 7.5 crores from the people. I am told that the collection of these two imposts was suspended before the elections and I hope that they will be given up altogether. Similarly, they hope to increase their revenue collections by about Rs. 3.71 crores by charging an additional wet cess of Rs. 20 per acre. This is also a heavy burden on the farmers and I hope the new budget will see that this is scrapped. Yesterday, some people in a lighter way were making fun of the 20-point programme. My friend, Mr. Venkataraman, recited some of the benefits that have flowed to the poorer and weaker sections of the society from the 20-point programme, especially in the matter of house-sites and housing for Harijans. For providing house-sites about 500 acres have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 28.0 lakhs and they were allotted to the weaker sections of society. Similarly, a huge sum has been spent on housing for Harijans. Much more is yet to be done in this direction. When some hon. Members make fun of 20-point programme, it means that they want to make fun of the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This 20-point pragramme deals with the life problem of the poorer sections of the society. When they make fun of the 20-point programme they forget that they do not make fun of the author of the programme but the beneficiaries of the programme. I hope good sense will prevail and they will desist from making fun of the 20-point programme because it has benefited weaker sections of society.

Now, in the handloom sector, we find some problems. They are more or less common: The minimum wages have electrified the landless Harijan agricultural labour. That is one reason why they voted massively for the alliance candidates, apart from the fact that they belonged to AIADMK or Congress. So, minimum wages should be enforced uniformly throughout the State. There is a machinery that has been brought about for this. I hope it will be made to function effectively and before long minimum wages will be operative in all the villages of Tamil Nadu.

There are more than 30,000 families of handloom weavers in my constituency alone. They have been suffering from high prices of yarn. This hardship should be removed. Commercial banks were asked to grant loans to individual weavers. I think the limit was Rs. 500 for admission to existing societies or forming new societies. A large number of applications for loan are pending with commercial banks. I hope the Finance Minister will give instructions to the banks to grant these loans as expeditiously as possible.

Mention was made about drought-relief and flood-relief works. A sum of Rs. 27.52 crores was given by the Centre for drought relief and Rs. 4.1 crores for flood relief. I pay a tribute to the Governor and the other officers including the Advisers who worked day and night to relieve the distress caused by the flood. They have also carried out a very effective programme of drought relief. As many as 6000 bore wells have been sunk to provide drinking water. I hope they will be properly maintained so that the capital expenditure incurred on them will not go waste. All these Rs. 31 crores and odd have been well spent. In contrast, most of the amount of Rs. 17 crores which the DMK Government got at the time of the previous drought went into the pockets of the ministers and members of the DMK. That is the qualitative change brought about in the situation in Tamil Nadu under President's rule.

Another instance can be given to show how the old cobwebs were cleaned and that is in the matter of admissions to the engineering and medical colleges. You ask any parent whether he was able to admit his son or daughter into a medical or engineering college without bribing somebody and he answer will be 'no'. After the President's rule was introduced, ask any parent whether he has given any money for the admission of his son or daughter to any medical or engineering college. The answer will be 'no'. That is the difference between the DMK regime and the President's rule.

A committee was appointed to go into the question of avoiding damage by floods to the Madras city. This committee has made several useful proposals which may be examined. But they have made one proposal which is not commendable. They have made a curious suggestion that the Chambarampakkam tank which irrigates a large area in Chingleput district should be converted into a source of water supply to the Madras city. It is based on the fallacy that if an irrigation source is converted into a drinking water supply source, the flood problem will be automatically solved. That is not the case. I hope they will not do anything of this type which will harm the ryots of Chingleput district.

There is a proposal to convert the general hospital at Madras into post-graduate institute. My suggestion is that this will be not in the best interest of the State. If a post-graduate medical institute is to be started in the South a new one can be started and set up slowly so that it attains the status of a real research organisation.

With these words, I support the Vote on Account on Tamil Nadu.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR** (Dindigul): Regarding Tamil Nadu Budget, I welcome the vote on Account proposed by the new Finance Minister. But, I demand more and more money to be given to Tamil Nadu because the people of Tamil Nadu had been facing untold hardship under the terrible regime, most corrupt regime led by the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Karunanidhi.

Shri Karunanidhi has raised two slogans. One slogan is autonomy of the State. He had said that on 9th May, 1975 at Marina Beach that they would knock out Tamil Nadu, work for a separate Tamil Nadu State from the Indian territory. He made open speeches. Shri Karunanidhi, Shri Nedunchazian, Education Minister, Shri Ambazagan, Health Minister, these three Ministers had made this statement on a public platform in Marina Beach. So far no action has been taken. Now the Janata Government is invited by the Anna DMK representing 5 crores of people to take action. We want national integration and not disintegration. We want only to be Indian. Now after the election the people dealt him an irrecoverable blow and voted in favour of Congress and Anna DMK parties. He is again raising ill feeling between the north and the south.

His another slogan is "sons of the soil". He has got two theories, one, autonomy of the State and another theory is "sons of the soil". It means Tamil people must work in Tamil Nadu, Kerala people should work in Kerala, Delhi people should work in Delhi, Bengalis should go to Bengal. Where can we go? We are all Indians (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point. You told me that you wanted to mention something about transport (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR**: There is a black law passed by then DMK Government. The hon. Speaker also knows law. I am also a lawyer.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not a lawyer.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: There are so many lawyers here. There are so many educated people here. Mr. Ramachandran also knows law. There is a law enacted by them called Public Men's Conduct Act. Under this law, public can make complaint if they have any allegations of corruption against MLAs, MPs, Ministers and public men. In this law, wonderful law I have never come across any legal jurisprudence whether IPC, Cr. PC or any law of the land in India or international law that the complainant should go to the court against alleged corruption, against Ministers or public men and if the complainant fails to establish a case, he is convicted automatically by the same court for seven years imprisonment, which I have never heard of in jurisprudence as a criminal lawyer for 15 years in the Madras High Court. It is a black law. This is a bad law. This is not at all law but this is 'Abdula law'. Therefore, in the legal sense, in the sense of conscience, in the sense of morality I pray that Government must withdraw and repeal this black law, inhuman law, illegal law, unlawful law, unconstitutional law. It should be repealed immediately. (*Interruptions*).

There is a transport strike going on in the Madras city. It has affected nearly 40 lakhs of people in Madras city. The strike has been withdrawn partially, and not totally. It is going on partially. More than 50 per cent of the workers are on strike. Lakhs of students are unable to go to their examinations. Government is spending Rs. 50,000 for transporting students and officials to their destinations. Therefore, the maintenance of transport facilities and the role of the Governor should be looked into. The Chief Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Government should be asked to bring the strike to an end and make buses run normally.

It is said in the papers circulated to us that Rs. 13.82 crores will be the figure for deficit financing. This deficit financing is the result of the relief works implemented by the then government in Tamil Nadu. Even now, relief work has to be done throughout the State of Tamil Nadu, or at least in 4 districts. Madurai district did not get any rain during this year, as also in 1976-77. Ramnathapuram, Madurai, Salem and Dharmapuri are affected by drought conditions. I request the government to instruct the Tamil Nadu government not collect land revenue in these 4 districts, to postpone the collection of the agricultural loans given by government and to start drought relief work once again. I am told that no machinery from the Central Government has gone to Tamil Nadu. The State Government should be given a green signal to recommence the relief work in some more districts, in addition to the 4 districts I have mentioned.

Earlier, there was political corruption in Tamil Nadu. Now political corruption has been put an end to, by the operation of the democratic process of elections. However, official corruption is there on a large scale in Tamil Nadu, especially in the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. For group I posts, a sum of Rs. 45,000 was previously paid to the ministers. Now, I do not know who is receiving it. The Home Ministry should look into this. For posts in group 1, i.e. for posts like deputy superintendents Rs. 45,000 are charged; for group II posts, Rs. 25,000, for group III posts Rs. 15,000 and for group IV Rs. 10,000 are charged. The sons of the poor agricultural farmers are unable to get into any job (*Interruptions*). This is happening even under the President's rule. What does it mean?

MR SPEAKER: Please conclude now. We are losing time. Nagaland and Pondicherry are yet to be taken up.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I am finishing in 2 minutes. Now about the price rise in Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: Your party man has already spoken on it. You are now repeating it. I will now call the hon. Minister. Mr. Alagesan said that there was no corruption. You say that there is corruption.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: There is another thing I would like to mention. The Janata Government has been formed at the Centre. But the janata meal which was being supplied in Tamil Nadu at the rate of one rupee per meal, has been suspended. Hoteliers are not supplying janata meals after the lifting of the Emergency. What is the reasons? Kindly take note of this and ask the Governor to ask the hoteliers to supply janata meal to the public. People should not ask what the janata government is doing. Janata meal should be supplied by the Janata government.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN (Nagapattinam): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, I rise to express my views on the Budget of Tamil Nadu.

At the very outset, I would like to demand that Elections to the Legislative Assembly in Tamil Nadu should be held immediately without any further delay. Today's newspapers gave an indication that the Flections might be held in June, 1977. I do not know how far it is true. The Parliamentary Elections, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, have proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the Central Government's dismissal of the corrupt Karunnidhi Government in Tamil Nadu was proper and correct. On behalf of the Communist Party of India, I wish to stress that the Elections to the Assembly must be held as early as possible so that the people of Tamil Nadu can have the Government which they like.

The Sarkaria Commission has given its verdict on seven charges out of so many allegations made against the Karunanidhi Government. The Central Government should take action on these proved 7 charges against the Karunanidhi Government. The Government should also pursue vigorously their inquiry against the other allegations too. Many allegations of malpractices of the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu, particularly with reference to the Department of Cooperation and the Department of Religious Endowments, should be investigated with greater seriousness. I understand that some henchmen of Karunanidhi Government are hovering around Parliament House to get some relief from the rigours of persistent inquiry in the scandals. I would like to sound a word of caution to the Central Government that they should not show any signs of encouragement to these hangers-on. Those, whose misuse of power and indulgence in corrupt practices have been proved should not be pardoned. The people of Tamil Nadu have expressed thier wish through the recent parliamentary elections and I am sure that the Central Government would not take any action against the wish of the 5 crore people of Tamil Nadu.

I would like to reiterate that the people of Tamil Nadu should be given the earliest opportunity to have a Government of their own choice by the conduct of elections without delay. Before the elections are ordered, the electoral rolls should be completed. I stress this point because in the recent parliamentary elections hundreds and thousands of voters of many years' stanading and new entrants have not found their names in the electoral rolls. This should not be allowed to happen again in the Assembly Elections.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity that unfortunately stay orders have been obtained in from the Supreme Court by the money-lenders in regard to the implementation of certain provisions of the law for the abolition of rural indebtedness, with particular

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. G. Murugaiyan]

reference to those people having an income of less than Rs. 2400 per annum in whose cases their indebtedness was to be repealed. The Central Government should get vacation of these stay orders as these people are poor agriculturists, and they have been afflicted seriously by the drough in Tamil Nadu. I do not know the reasons for the tardiness in the implementation of the Recovery of Loans Act. The small agriculturists should be exempted from the recovery of such loans at least during the period of acute drought. Similarly, the Land Ceiling Act which has been prepared according to the Central guidelines—12.5 acres per family—should be implemented vigorously. I am unable to appreciate the delay in its implementation. Similarly, the Act regarding bestowing ownership rights on the tillers of the soil has not seen the light of the day. If should be implemented forthwith.

In Tamil Nadu during the past three years there has been recurring drought, which is so acute that there is severe scarcity of drinking water both for human beings and cattle. The agricultural labour has deserted the hearth and home. Besides taking drought relief measures like de-silting of tanks, deepening of wells, laying of roads etc. the people must be given drinking water facilities. The Central Government should allot more funds for this purpose. The drought is so acute that it is feared that even the Kaveri Delta area may become an arid zone. When the natural causes have created havoc on the people of Tamil Nadu, the D. M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu multiplied their misery by unnecessarily antagonising the Karnataka Government in regard to Kaveri Water dispute. Instead of seeking meaningful compromise in the implementation of the Agreement about the sharing of waters, they confronted the Karnataka Government with extraneous issues, in consequence of which the problem of sharing of Kaveri water could not be solved amicably. The Kaveri Delta has suffered immeasurably and it is feared that only one-third of the irrigated area will get enough water. The Granary of Tamil Nadu, i.e. the Tanjore District is dependent on Mettur Reservoir for cultivation. Unless the river-water dispute between the two States is solved quickly, there is no hope for the revival of agricultural activities in this area. I do not know what the Commission constituted for this purpose is doing. The Report of this Commission should be expedited. The agreements in regard to the sharing of waters between the two States should be implemented without any delay. The agricultural activities in Ramanathapuram Trivelveli Coimbatore, Salem and Madurai Districts in Tamil Nadu have come to a standstill on account of drought. In addition to this, if Kaveri delta is also denied adequate waters, then the entire Tamil Nadu will become an arid zone. That is why I emphasise the need for early settlement of the river water disputes between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. At least in the districts afflicted by drought, the collection of land revenue and loans from Cooperative Banks and Societies and tenants' dues should be suspended forthwith, which will be a great relief to the poor agriculturists.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I have listened to the discussion with great interest. I assure the hon. Members that the various suggestion which they were good enough to make will be carefully examined and that appropriate action will be taken. I do not think that I can give any immediate answers to the various points raised. I, however, entirely agree with Mr. Venkataraman that a matter like drought is something which ought to be tackled on a permanent basis, rather than on an *ad hoc* basis. We will see that the State Government proceeds to take action in that direction.

Numerous other points were made. For instance, there was a general request that the Salem steel plant must be proceeded with. I can only say that I will give full consideration to it before I present my Budget in May.

It was said that the law and order situation in the State had deteriorated. As it is under President's rule, it ought not to have been so. If it is so, I will find out the reasons for it.

So much was said about DMK corruption and so on. There is a Commission which has been appointed and it has gone into these matters. (*Interruptions*).

All I can say is that the Prime Minister had indicated whatever he had with regard to this matter in a general way. He said that it would take its own course. That is the general statement which the Prime Minister made and I do not see any reason myself to say that that will be modified, in so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. So far as elections are concerned, I think on that too the Prime Minister had made certain observations and these too will come about as soon as possible. I think as soon as possible is a reasonable assurance that any Government can give. I think, in view of this, the hon. Members will be satisfied with the assurance made on the various points in regard to administration of the DMK. One hon. Member was pleased to say that the DMK Government is corrupt, that is to say, the popular rule, popular representatives are corrupt. I do not know where we are to go. I hope these charges will not be made. The general assurance is this. So far as this Government is concerned, corruption will not be tolerated at any level: But, at the same time, let us not make these sweeping remarks that there is corruption everywhere among the officials as well as in the public mind.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): There is a specific commission of enquiry which has been appointed and it has been proceeding with it. Now, the question is whether it will continue or not.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If it does not, then you please protest about it. With these remarks, I commend that the demands be passed.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 57."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**16.48 hrs.**

## TAMIL NADU APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 30-3-77.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. Patel: I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move††:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**16.50 hrs.**

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (TAMIL NADU), 1976-77

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not, exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 4, 6, 8, 9, 11 to 15, 17 to 20, 22 to 31, 33 to 39, 41 to 47 and 49 to 57."

*The motion was adopted.*

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

††Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

[*List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu) for 1976-77 voted by Lok Sabha*]

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1. | Land Revenue Department | 34,52,000 | .. |
| 2. | State Excise Department | 7,38,000 | .. |
| 3. | Motor vehicles Acts — Administration | 11,33,000 | .. |
| 4. | General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties—Administration | 85,37,000 | |
| 6. | Registration. | 19,78,000 | |
| 8. | Elections | 1,75,78,000 | |
| 9. | Head of State. Ministers and Headquarters staff | 2,02,55,000 | |
| 11. | District Administration. | 52,80,000 | |
| 12. | Administration of the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 | 6,10,000 | |
| 13. | Administration of Justice. | 33,47,000 | |
| 14. | Jails | 33,24,000 | |
| 15. | Police. | 1,93,04,000 | |
| 17. | Education | 17,45,33,000 | |
| 18. | Medical | 6,03,00,000 | |
| 19. | Public Health | 14,68,03,000 | |
| 20. | Agriculture | 16,000 | |
| 22. | Animal Husbandry | 2,00,23,000 | |
| 23. | Co-operation | 66,76,000 | |
| 24. | Industries | 1,000 | |
| 25. | Cinchona | 8,1[illegible],000 | .. |
| 26. | Handlooms and Textiles | 3,43,65,000 | .. |
| 27. | Khadi | 11,64,000 | |
| 28. | Community Development Projects, Etc. | 4,65,60,000 | .. |
| 29. | Labour Including Factories | 42,57,000 | |
| 30. | Social Welfare | 53,38,000 | |
| 31. | Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes, Etc. | 1,54,31,000 | |
| 33. | Housing | 1,74,65,000 | |
| 34. | Urban Development | 48,44,000 | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 35. | Civil Supplies . . . . . | 34,23,000 | .. |
| 36. | Irrigation . . . . . | 3,50,88,000 | .. |
| 37. | Public Works — Buildings . . . . . | 96,28,000 | .. |
| 38. | Public Works— Establis'.ment and Tools and Plant. | 1,35,39,000 | .. |
| 39. | Roads and Bridges . . . . . | 9,10,76,000 | .. |
| 41. | Relief on Account of Natural Calamities . | 84,47,000 | .. |
| 42. | Pensi ns and ct' er Retirement Benefits . | 2,64,53,000 | .. |
| 43. | Miscellaneous . . . . | 5,000 | .. |
| 44. | Stationery and Printing. . . . . | 39,38,000 | |
| 45. | Forest Department . . . | 39,21,000 | |
| 46. | Compensation and Assignments . . | 1,03,77,000 | |
| 47. | Compensation to Zamindars . . . . . | | 92,00,000 |
| 49. | Capital Outlay on Agriculture . . . . | | 5,000 |
| 50. | Capit.l Outlay on Industrial Development . . | | 3,98,94,000 |
| 51. | Capital Outlay on Irrigation . . . . . | .. | 3,50,10,000 |
| 52. | Capital Outlay on Public Works—Buildings . | | 56,16,000 |
| 53. | Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges. . . . | | 1,71,26,00 |
| 54. | Capital Outlay on Road Transport Services and Shipping . . . . . | .. | 1,000 |
| 55. | Capital Outlay on Forests . . . . . | .. | 27,67,000 |
| 56. | Miscellaneous Capital Outlay . . . . . | .. | 6,62,51,000 |
| 57. | Loans and Advances by the State Government . | .. | 52,94,11,000 |

16.51 hrs.

## TAMIL NADU APPROPRIATION BILL** 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (Shri H. M. Patel): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce† the Bill.

**Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 30-3-77.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the Vice President acting as President.

I beg to move††:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have very short time available for both the Nagaland and the Pondicherry Budgets. If you want again all parties to speak I am helpless.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): As far as Pondicherry Budget is concerned, I rise on a point of order .....

MR. SPEAKER: You can make a submission or say something. A point of order is something which I cannot understand. There is nothing before the House now.

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**16.54 hrs.**

## NAGALAND BUDGET, 1977-78—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS†† FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1977-78

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the Nagaland Budget.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consoliated Fund of the State of Nagaland, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 3 to 9 and 12 to 54."

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††Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as president.

*[List of Demands for Grants on Account (Nagaland) for 1977-78 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha]*

| No. of Demand | Name of Demands | Amount of Demand for Grant on account | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1. | State Legislature . . . . | 17,08,000 | |
| 3. | Council of Ministers . . . . . | 3,57,000 | |
| 4. | Administration of Justice . . | 5,43,000 | .. |
| 5. | Election . . . . . | 9,90,000 | |
| 6. | Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration . | 6,88,000 | |
| 7. | State Excise . . . | 3,33,000 | |
| 8. | Sales Tax . . . . . | 3,96,000 | |
| 9. | Taxes on Vehicles . . | 2,10,000 | |
| 12. | Civil Secretariat . . . . . | 49,29,000 | |
| 13. | District Administration Special welfare scheme and Tribal Council . . . . . | 81,67,000 | |
| 14. | Treasury and Accounts Administration . . . | 4,50,000 | |
| 15. | Special expenditure on maintenance of law and order including contribution for pensions and gratuities . . . . . | 4,17,000 | |
| 16. | Village Guards . . . . . | 20,00,000 | .. |
| 17. | Civil Police and Fire Service Unit . . . . | 2,97,48,000 | 4,17,000 |
| 18. | Jails . . . . | 20,00,000 | |
| 19. | Stationery and Printing. . . . . | 14,58,000 | .. |
| 20. | Vigilance Commission . . . . . | 3,33,000 | |
| 21. | Workshop Organisation . . . | 4,55,000 | .. |
| 22. | Nagaland Houses . . . . . | 2,29,000 | |
| 23. | Administrative Training Institute . . | 1,54,000 | .. |
| 24. | State Lotteries . . . . . | 7,48,000 | |
| 25. | Pensions and other Retirement Benefits . . | 7,08,000 | |
| 26. | Education . . . . . | 2,91,03,000 | |
| 27. | Art and Culture and Gazetteers Units . . | 4,98,000 | |
| 28. | Medical, Public Health and family Planning . . | 1,60,15,000 | .. |
| 29. | Urban Development . . . . | 6,31,000 | |
| 30. | Information, publicity and Tourism . . . | 14,88,000 | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 31. | Employment Exchange | 1,08,000 | .. |
| 32. | Labour | 63,000 | |
| 33. | Community Development | 35,42,000 | |
| 34. | Social Welfare | 21,48,000 | .. |
| 35. | Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens, Board | 50,000 | .. |
| 36. | Social Security Welfare and community Services | 7,50,000 | |
| 37. | Evaluation Unit | 67,000 | .. |
| 38. | Co-operation | 13,88,000 | 15,79,000 |
| 39. | Statistics | 6,08,000 | |
| 40. | Weights and Measures | 1,92,000 | |
| 41. | Supply Office at Calcutta | 71,000 | |
| 42 | Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Fisheries, etc. | 97,35,000 | |
| 43. | Soil Conservation | 33,24,000 | .. |
| 44. | Grain Supply Scheme | 20,71,000 | 1,16,40,000 |
| 45. | Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development | 60,70,000 | 83,000 |
| 46. | Forest | 1,18,29,000 | |
| 47. | Industries | 58,98,000 | 13,54,000 |
| 48. | Mineral Development | 12,90,000 | |
| 49. | Power Projects | 1,61,12,000 | 79,58,000 |
| 50. | Road Transport | 32,08,000 | 12,91,000 |
| 51. | Housing Loans and Loans to Government Servants ; | | 5,83,000 |
| 52. | Public Works, Housing, Roads and Bridges | 6,60,11,000 | 2,60,56,000 |
| 53. | Functional Buildings and other Developmental Schemes | | 81,59,000 |
| 54. | Water Supply Schemes | 75,00,000 | 55,83,000 |

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not have normally taken the valuable time of the House for speaking on the Nagaland Budget. But as all the hon. Members know, Nagaland is a far away area from the capital. It is a border area. It is a very susceptible area from a number of points of view and, therefore, it requires support, appreciation and sympathy of all the sides of the House. It is not Nagaland alone but the whole of north-eastern region which has been known as the problem area in our country. I think, when we discuss these problems, they have to be taken out of the party purview and we have to evolve a

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

certain concensus in regard to the development of these areas.

Now, as far as the Nagaland Budget is concerned, I can concede the point that the hon. Finance Minister has not got adequate time to apply his mind to the details. But when he brings forward the Budget for the year as a whole, perhaps, he may be in a position to take into consideration some of the suggestions which I propose to make in my brief speech. If you take Nagaland and the north-eastern region consisting of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, etc., they are larger than Punjab and Haryana put together. Fortunately, these areas also happen to be very fertile. They are one of the best fertile soils available in the north-eastern region and, particularly, Nagaland.

**16.56 hrs.**

[KUMARI ABHA MAITI *in the Chair*]

Then, another important aspect of Nagaland is that, just as land erosion has taken place to a considerable extent in other parts of the country, it has taken place here also but, fortunately, the Nagaland soil cover still continues to be very good and if it is protected, it could be a rich source for the development of agriculture and other production. If we look into the economy of Nagaland today, 90 per cent of the people of Nagaland depend on agriculture but the productivity is the lowest in the country. It is hardly 550 kilograms per hectare and is much lower than the adjoining areas of Meghalaya and others. We have to find out the reasons for this lowest productivity of Nagaland. (*Interruption*).

As I submitted in the beginning, let us try to take this problem out of the Party purview. This is a susceptible area and we have to evolve a general concensus. I am not discussing this from a Party angle. Hon. Members will be kind enough to listen to me and even if you don't agree with me, you should not at least interrupt me.

Now, in the Nagaland area there was a law and order problem for quite a period. Fortunately, this law and order problem is settling down now, though it has not settled down fully. We all should make endeavours to see that settled conditions come about and we are in a position to concentrate on developmental activities in Nagaland.

In Nagaland, for instance, the average annual rainfall is 60 to 100" or even more. That means that from the point of view of rainfall it is a good area but the efforts made so far have been inadequate. As the Acting President has mentioned in his speech, perhaps we now propose to pay more attention to this. I hope concentrated attention will be given first to mobilising water resources in Nagaland. From the Budget I find that the allocation made for the development of water resources is not adequate. Perhaps the Finance Minister may be in a position, when he attends to these matters later on, to make an additional allocation for the development of water resources because, only if we develop the water resources can the basic problem of shifting cultivation be tackled. Settled cultivation has not been possible in this area because the efforts made during the last 25 years more or less remained on paper as they were not related to development of water resources in the area. So, the highest priority has to be given to this aspect. While there has to be an all-India approach there may be a different approach for different States also depending upon local situations. In so far as Nagaland is concerned we should be clear that the first priority will be given to agriculture and, even in regard to agriculture, we should be clear that the highest priority will be given to the development of water resources.

Secondly, in the Nagaland area, there are some plains which, if irrigation facilities are made available, would be suitable for the cultivation of rice. We should therefore, concentrate on rice. The requirement of Nagaland is modest, just about a lakh tons, and it should not be difficult to make Nagaland self-sufficient.

**17 hrs.**

Now, the main problem is how to develop the resources of the area. First of all, let us take the case of forests. Nagaland has hardly 15 per cent reserved forests. According to the national forest policy resolution, the hilly areas must have 60 per cent of forest area. But even in Nagaland forests are being indiscriminately destroyed. But as I said earlier, the soil cover is still very fine—it is the best in the country—and even now it would be possible for us to preserve the echological conditions and good environmental conditions by creating forests. Some allocation has been made in the budget for forests, but my general experience has been that there is a lot of waste involved. Even if we plant trees, there is no attention given to their survival. Trees are planted and reports are made thereon but no attention is paid to how the trees survive. I think we have to evolve a different set-up in this area. Fortunately, in this area, the people have a much better community awareness as far as social problems are concerned. We should take advantage of that and see how the community awareness of Nagas can be used to protect the forest areas and to have additional plantation areas. But the provisions which have been made are not adequate to meet what I am suggesting. We are racing against time, and the provisions which have been made in the Budget are low compared to the other sectors. Forests have received more amount, but taking into consideration the total requirement or the needs of the situation in Nagaland, the amount is totally inadequate.

Fortunately, some technical surveys have been made in these areas and it has been found hat these areas are very suitable for development of coffee and tea plantations. Therefore, these areas can be profitably used for earning foreign exchange for the country as well as for improving the standard of living of the Naga people. The Tea Board and the Coffee Board may be asked to take up some experimental planting, and if that succeeds, plantation on a larger scale can be taken up. The land ownership pattern need not be disturbed. My own feeling is that, without disturbing the prevailing system of land ownership, this can be brought about.

The Nagaland areas are extremely suitable for horticulture, but the main difficulty is that we shall have to set up a technical department there. We are trying to copy the all India agricultural administrative pattern there. But the social conditions here are different; the historical and cultural conditions are different. Therefore, the type of department that we have to set up there will have to be different. More attention can be given to this; when there is an opportunity to discuss the details, we will be in a position to give some suggestions. Of course, it is for you to consider the suggestions and come to certain conclusions.

Then I come to survey and settlement. Though there is a provision in the Budget for this, for four months no expenditure is contemplated to be made on this account. My whole understanding and honest assessment is that no planning of agriculture in these areas is possible without survey and settlement. Why do you want to keep in abeyance the survey and settlement for four months? In fact, more amount needs to be made available for survey and settlement in this area. The survey and settlement have to be brought about in a year or two. Otherwise, the whole exercise is going to be a futile exercise. You have only made some provision

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

for land records. That is not adequate. In the whole of north-eastern region, what is required for agricultural planning is to bring about survey and settlement as early as possible, so that we are in a position to have a thorough planning for agriculture in this area.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL (Erandol): Why did you not do it in the last 30 years?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE. Because there were unsettled conditions. The hon. Member knows that, even in Bihar and Orissa, these are the pending problems. I do not want to raise any controversial issue. I am not blaming anybody for this. When the hon. Member makes his submissions, he may raise this issue.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: This is a legacy from you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Maybe. You were with us for many years.

There is a provision made for education. Of course, I am not opposed to general education. But here, for the education relevant to the needs of the Nagas, there is absolutely no provision. Infrastructure is also being raised from that angle. This needs to be attended to.

As far as community development projects are concerned, this House is well aware that, in these areas, they amount to a waste. Our national experience has shown this. I am not suggesting that any provision for community development which relates to agriculture or other things should be cut down. It can be augmented. But the point is that it should be brought under normal programmes for agricultural development and irrigation development and not under community development because the resources then get thinly spread cut; apart from that, there is also the wastage involved which we cannot avoid.

We have to encourage agricultural production. Similarly, marketing also needs our attention. The weakest link in this area is marketing. The pattern of marketing in this area will have to be different from the all India pattern. The Naga community or, as a matter of fact, the whole North Eastern community, have the traditional cooperative spirit. In Nagaland, if somebody's house is to be constructed, the entire village community goes and helps him in constructing the house. There is a natural cooperative spirit in them. I think, this is the best area in the country, as far as I know, for the development of cooperatives and very healthy cooperative movement; therefore, much more help is necessary. For that, the National Cooperative Development Corporation, which is known as NCDC, will be a very powerful instrument. But I find that though last year there was some provision for helping Nagaland for development of cooperatives, this year there is no provision in so far as NCDC is concerned for helping the cooperative movement. The marketing has to be strengthened even by going out of the way and I would request the Finance Minister to look into this. A substantial grant should be made available to NCDC, which is an instrument of the Government of India itself, and they should be entrusted with the responsibility for development of cooperatives. As far as far-flung areas are concerned, the amounts should be made available to them for development of cooperative movement particularly marketing and processing of agricultural produce in these areas.

These are the few suggestions that I want to make. I would submit again that my observations may not be taken from partisan attitude; I am only trying to make suggestions for the development of these areas and perhaps hon. Members may give some thought to it.

SHRIMATI RANO M. SHAIZA (Nagaland): Madam Chairman, while supporting the Nagaland budget, I would

like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the undemocratic manner in which the State is being run today. I shall be brief in what I have to say about the state of affairs in Nagaland. Whether one belongs to the ruling party or the Opposition, all are subject to the hurts and heals of the same treatment. This is not a complaint for revenge but an appeal to the hon. Members to right the wrong where injustice has been so blatantly committed by officials during the emergency.

My people in Nagaland have not known peace for the past twenty years. It is understandable when Government puts down lawlessness with a firm hand, but when there is peace in Nagaland since November, 1975, we do not see any reason why a party like the Congress wedded to the efficacy of non-violence should become an instrument of ruthless repression of their fellow countrymen. Many public leaders of integrity and high esteem in Nagaland were harassed and put in jail at the whims of one or two top officials in collaboration with the Congress party just because they do not agree with the Congress. I want to tell you of a specific case in Tuensong district where on Thrinimong, an intending UDF candidate for the Assembly was arrested just a day before the poll. His only fault was that he, as an educated person had drafted an application for a man who could not write. The administrator was displeased and had him arrested on the 15th. On the intervention of our Rajya Sabha member, Thrinimong was released on 16th on PR Bond. On 17th, however, after the departure of the M.P. he was re-arrested, summarily tried and convicted on 18th March to three months imprisonment. All this are done with a view to intimidate non-Congressmen to join the Party and to show to innocent Nagas that Congress alone in the country wields power. The Congress Party which stands for secularism and democracy fully indulged itself in spreading propaganda that UDF is an ally of the Janata Party. Janata Party is Hindu religion and, therefore, if they come to power they would abolish Christianity and English language. Therefore, you should vote for the Congress. During the election campaign they revived the slogan of communalism and sow the seed of hatred among the people belonging to different communities. During the Emergency, the heavy hand of repression fell upon the UDF Party. The Chief Agent of the Congress is one retired Officer who was re-employed in Nagaland as Adviser to the Governor of Nagaland. This gentleman has been given extension 4 times and it is learnt that another extension is being recommended for after March 31. During the election this officer travelled in helicopter and Government vehicles campaigning for the Congress Party. A copy of taped recorded speech taken by our party workers at Rukhroma village on February 15 where he addressed a public meeting, has already been given to the Government of Nagaland and also the SIB. Besides this offence, there are serious other allegations of misusing rehabilitation Fund allocated for the underground who come overground. After promulgation of President's rule, this Officer has moved into the Office Chamber of the State Chief Minister's and goes about in imported car in a grand style. This gentleman also interferes in every department from Secretary down to the Chaprasi. Will the honourable Members of this august house permit this arrogance and abuse of State Power? Our new Parliament and the Government must create a new image. I would like an Enquiry Committee headed by a Member of Parliament to go to Nagaland to enquire into the charges of corruption and also excesses committed during the emergency. This much we owe to the people of Nagaland. I would also like you to know that the State of Nagaland is the largest parliamentary constituency in the country having 60 Assembly constituencies. It is difficult for a member alone to look after such a vast area. I would like the honourable members to give a serious

[Shrimati Rano M. Shaiza]
thought over this question and lend their support at the appropriate time.

Now that the situation is peaceful, early restoration of a popular Government is a must to end the bureaucratic rule which has so much retarded development programmes. I hope that the new Government will announce for the Assembly election before the monsoon—before the end of May (within May 1977).

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Madam Chairman. While supporting the Nagaland Budget I want to say a few words I would like to associate myself with the views of my hon. friend Shri A. P. Shinde who said that Nagaland belongs to the North Eastern Area which is a sensitive area in the country and the problems associated with this area have to be taken not from party angles but from the general national angle. Madam, Nagaland has been unfortunately in the wind of instability for the last several months. The north eastern areas which comprise five small States and two Union territories have been working under special circumstances. Of all these small States Nagaland happened to be one of the most stable States politically in the beginning. Representing as I do a neighbouring State—the State of Manipur—I have been closely watching the progress in Nagaland and taking interest in the development works there. Unfortunately, after a period of stability the wind of instability has gone into the Naga politics and Nagaland had to accept President's rule which exists there today. It has been rightly pointed out by Mrs. Shaiza that during the President's rule the role of the bureaucratic elements is to be closely seen. Madam, I had the opportunity of serving as a member of the Nagaland consultative committee during the Fifth Lok Sabha. Quite a number of irregularities and excesses were pointed out during the sittings of that committee and it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that the officers must be made to behave, otherwise in such sensitive areas where people are yet to come into the mainstream of our politics and social life whatever wrong is done—may be one or two—this will go a long way in vitiating the condition of this sensitive zone.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one or two things that come to our notice immediately. Firstly, those of us in the north eastern zone have our own apprehensions about the policy of the new government concerning small States because when we were struggling for our political identities and assertion of individualities in the name of State-hood and union territories etc. the present Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, was not favourably inclined towards the formation of small States although it was quite clear that the north eastern areas deserve special consideration. If you go by the normal yardstick how could States like Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, etc. could become States? They are much smaller than even your normal districts in U.P. population-wise, size-wise and resources-wise. But then there were special circumstances. I remember when we sent delegations from all these States for formation of union territories and States, Shri Morarji, who was a leader of the undivided Congress, was not in favour of small States.

So far as details of the Nagaland budget are concerned it was made clear by the Finance Minister himself that he was not able to devote much time. Now, I, as a representative of the small States, as one who feels about the small States in the North-Eastern areas, would like the hon. Finance Minister to spell out clearly in his reply what is the policy of the new government towards the small States and we cannot take it for granted unless a clear statement is given on the floor of this House that the small States which are now economically backward will confine to receive special

consideration. Although they are poor now, agriculturally they are very fertile, but then as it is the resources and fertility of the North-Eastern Areas, the small States have not been taken advantage of. Naturally, they are not viable. We have to run the administration and other development plans from the Central resources. So, on this occasion I would request the Finance Minister to spell out the policy of his Government towards the North-Eastern areas and the small States. Why I have to do this is the earlier bitter experience of the attitude of some leaders who are now heading the Janata Government towards the small States. They were not at all favourable, but we have to say also with similar vehemence and sincerity that we are grateful to the Congress leadership because they have been able to show sympathetic interest and they tried to understand the problems of the North-Eastern areas, small States, and they helped the small States in all possible ways and hence the small States were possible. I hope we will continue to receive similar sympathy from the new Government—I am not speaking as a member of the Congress Party now when I speak on the subject. (*An hon. Member*: You come this side.) That will not happen. Things are yet to be seen and we are very much acclimatised and we shall see what happens, but then as I am speaking on a subject very delicate and sensitive, I am, not speaking as I told you, Madam, as a partyman; I am speaking as a citizen of the country who feels for the backward areas, particularly the North-Eastern areas, the small States which require special attention. Politically, economically and socially, the Government of India have to sympathise and patronise the small States by ignoring the normal yardsticks. You have to apply special yardsticks as the Congress government has been doing. The Congress government, the Congress leadership, enjoyed our full trust and appreciation for the attention they have given so far to the small States.

Coming to the Nagaland Budget, Mr. Shinde was right when he pointed out that the land of the Nagaland is fertile, there are many prospects for development agriculturally and in other respects. One thing I would like to mention here is the development of handlooms in Nagaland. Handloom in Nagaland and the adjoining areas of Manipur survive more for sentimental values than as a business proposition because the role played by handloom in the tribal life of the hill areas is such that a tribe is symbolised by its cloth. Every tribe has its own cloth, design, pattern, colour etc. So, when you see a tribal, he or she is known by the cloth. That means handloom and waist-loom clothes are existing for sentimental values and I think this question was taken up in the Consultative Committees also. The attention of the then government was drawn to the fact that a special Handloom Directorate should be established in Nagaland as in other adjoining States so that handloom will prosper not only as sentimental value but as business proposition because Naga cloth is very popular and it will have a world market. So, in this respect we would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that he should direct the officials now in charge of the Nagaland Administration to pay special attention to handloom industry.

One thing which Mr. Shinde also said is about shifting cultivation in the hill areas. There we are concerned with two things. One is the preservation of forests and the other is the increasing of production in agriculture. In agriculture, the fertility of the land does not help much when there is scarcity of water and we have to do all the cultivation on the steep slopes of the hills. Therefore, the Agricultural Research Council has to apply its mind for two things. One is the preservation of forests and the other is the development of agriculture and provision of sufficient irrigation and other facilities so that the people, with their usual working habit, will be able constantly to use the hill slopes, at least

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

for 10 or 20 years. They can also avoid shifting from one place to another for temporary agricultural purposes. Otherwise they would destroy the forests wantonly. I do not want to take the precious time of the House any more. In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that he should spell out the new Government's policy towards the North-Eastern region and the small States about which we have our own apprehension. This apprehension is not the apprehension of the Congress party alone but it is the apprehension of the people in the North-Eastern region and the small States.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Madam Chairman, I have listened to the various speeches made with great enthusiasm. I sympathise with the various points that have been made, particularly by Mr. Shinde and the speaker who spoke last. When he wanted the preservation of forest, we should take special interest and see that it is balanced with the development of agriculture. I think both these are very desirable objectives and they must be pursued and the Government will see to it that attention is given to both these matters. These are highly desirable objectives. As to the provision of funds, if they are not adequate, we should certainly go into it. But I wish to tell you that all these budgets have been prepared under the regime that existed before this Government came into power. I do not wish to enter into any controversy.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like you to make it clear whether you will make any positive departure.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I consider this is so desirable an objective that I will see that these are given the highest possible attention because it is consistent with our policy of giving primacy to agriculture, and when you say that the majority of the population is dependent upon agriculture, it clearly becomes our duty to see that whatever can be done should be done in order that agriculture is developed and becomes prosperous. So, I think on all those points, there is really no difference of opinion and it is in line with the general policy of our party. We shall certainly see that it is given full attention. In regard to particular point that was made, that is, about certain excesses and atrocities that were committed during the Emergency in Nagaland, I can only assure you that we will go into these. Where specific instances are mentioned, they will be examined and appropriate action will be taken. A reference was made to an instance. We will go into that. Then I think there is really nothing more that I am called upon to say at this stage about the general policy of this Government in regard to small States. I do not think that the question arises at all. Unless there is any contrary policy statement, what do you expect me to say? There is a certain situation that exists today. I do not think we are called upon at this stage to make any pronouncement on this subject. If you wish to rely upon rumours and gossip, there is nothing to say about it. I hope with these words the House will pass the Demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland, *on account,* for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 3 to 9 and 12 to 54."

*The motion was adopted.*

**17.31 hrs.**

## NAGALAND APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move †:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of a part of the finacial year 1977-78, be taken into consideraion."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up the clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**17.33 hrs.**

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS†† FOR GRANTS (NAGALAND), 1976-77

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 5 to 9, 12, 15, 17 to 19, 24 to 27, 30, 33, 36, 38, 42, 44, 47, 49 and 52 to 54."

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*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 30-3-77.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the Vice President acting as President.

††Moved with the recommendation of the Vice President acting as President.

[*List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (Nagaland) for 1976-77 voted by Lok Sabha*]

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 5 | Election | 6,78,000 | .. |
| 6 | Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration | 6,39,000 | |
| 7 | State Excise | 46,000 | .. |
| 8 | Sales Tax | 1,19,000 | .. |
| 9 | Taxes on Vehicles | 91,000 | |
| 12 | Civil Secretariat | 7,50,000 | .. |
| 15 | Special expenditure on maintenance of law & order including contribution for pensions and gratuities | 25,00,000 | .. |
| 17 | Civil Police and Fire Service Unit | 48,49,000 | 1,63,000 |
| 18 | Jails | 21,60,000 | |
| 19 | Stationery and Printing | 2,50,000 | |
| 24 | State Lotteries | 6,31,000 | .. |
| 25 | Pensions and other Retirement Benefits | 8,95,000 | .. |
| 26 | Education | 38,49,000 | .. |
| 27 | Art and Culture and Gazetteers Unit | 1,44,000 | .. |
| 30 | Information, Publicity and Tourism | 8,03,000 | .. |
| 33 | Tribal Development Blocks, Community Projects, etc. | 2,20,000 | |
| 36 | Social Security Welfare and Community Services | 35,00,000 | .. |
| 38 | Co-operation | 1,63,000 | .. |
| 42 | Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Fisheries, etc. | 8,71,000 | |
| 44 | Grain Supply Scheme | 18,38,000 | .. |
| 47 | Industries | 1,000 | 15,60,000 |
| 49 | Power Projects | 55,57,000 | |
| 52 | Public Works, Housing, Roads & Bridges | | 37,55,000 |
| 53 | Functional Buildings and other Developmental Schemes | .. | 1,000 |
| 54 | Water Supply Schemes | 2,16,47,000 | .. |

**17.34 hrs.**

## NAGALAND (APPROPRIATION) BILL,** 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1976-77."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Nagaland for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up the clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**17.37 hrs.**

## PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1977-78—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS*FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1977-78

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Pondicherry Budget.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 33.

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†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the Vice President acting as President.

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice President acting as President.

[*List of Demands for Grants on Account (Union Territory of Pondicherry) for 1977-78 submitted to Vote of the Lok Sabha*]

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Legislative Assembly | 1,88,000 | |
| 2 | Administrator | 5,000 | |
| 3 | Council of Ministers | 63,000 | .. |
| 4 | Administration of Justice | 7,32,000 | .. |
| 5 | Elections | 82,000 | .. |
| 6 | Revenue | 27,62,000 | |
| 7 | Sales Tax | 3,45,000 | .. |
| 8 | Taxes on Vehicles | 92,000 | |
| 9 | Secretariat | 11,95,000 | .. |
| 10 | District Administration | 31,29,000 | 5,16,000 |
| 11 | Treasury and Accounts Administration | 6,79,000 | .. |
| 12 | Police | 37,88,000 | .. |
| 13 | Jails | 2,16,000 | .. |
| 14 | Stationery and Printing | 7,01,000 | .. |
| 15 | Miscellaneous Administrative General Services | 9,58,000 | |
| 16 | Retirement Benefits | 14,52,000 | .. |
| 17 | Public Works | 1,27,67,000 | 77,63,000 |
| 18 | Education | 1,76,89,000 | 13,000 |
| 19 | Medical | 1,01,19,000 | .. |
| 20 | Information and Publicity | 5,93,000 | |
| 21 | Labour and Employment | 7,64,000 | |
| 22 | Social Welfare | 34,02,000 | 9,000 |
| 23 | Co-operation | 12,58,000 | 12,45,000 |
| 24 | Miscellaneous General Economic Services | 3,53,000 | .. |
| 25 | Agriculture | 38,58,000 | 2,15,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 26 | Animal Husbandry . . . . . | 10,97,000 | 83,000 |
| 27 | Fisheries . . . . . | 14,15,000 | 55,000 |
| 28 | Community Development . . . | 20,58,000 | 42,000 |
| 29 | Industries . . . . . | 12,03,000 | 16,04,000 |
| 30 | Food and Nutrition . . | 1,76,000 | .. |
| 31 | Electricity . . . . . | 1,06,64,000 | 80,73,000 |
| 32 | Ports and Pilotage . . . . . | 1,98,000 | 96,000 |
| 33 | Loans to Government Servants . . . | .. | 12,80,000 |

SHRI ARVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Actually I wanted to raise a point of order on this but since this Budget is coming at the fag-end of the year and there is no time left and I do not want the administration of Pondicherry to come to a standstill, I will cooperate at this occasion. But I am pointing out certain anomalies. According to me, as per the Constitution under Article 356, the President's Rule cannot be extended in any territory for more than three years. The Assembly was dissolved on 28th March, 1974 and as per the Constitution you cannot extend it for more than three years. But the President's Rule was first extended for one year, then it was extended to second and then to third year. Unfortunately, the Emergency was there and under Emergency you can extend this President's Rule for any number of years. Now it is a very good feature that the Emergency both internal and external, has been withdrawn. Since there is no Emergency, you cannot go on extending the President's Rule there. According to me, there is an anomaly and there cannot be any President's Rule after 28th March, 1977. The maximum period of three years is over but you have not declared elections there and now you have again come with the Budget of Pondicherry in this House. The Finance Minister has said nothing in the speech about the elections there. I want to know how to get over this anomaly. I think they may take shelter under the Union Territories Act. But the Union Territories Act is also within the Constitution and it cannot override the Constitution. If somebody takes up the matter to the High Court or the Supreme Court, then there will be a hindrance. So, I request the Finance Minister or the Law Minister or the Home Minister to immediately declare elections there. Article 356 says:

> "Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years."

I bring to your notice that on the 28th March, '77 the three year period has come to the point of limit and I do not think you can continue this

[Shri Arvind Bala Pajanor]

Proclamation any more. You may say that under Article 251 of the Union Territories Act, you can go on increasing it for a number of years. But this Act cannot be an independent Act outside the Constitution. You must consider the spirit behind this enactment. There should not be any discrimination between people in one State and other in a Union Territory.

Now, Madam Chairman, if government takes shelter under section 51 of this Act, it should give reasons why it is not able to proceed with an elected government. There is no Emergency, external or internal, according to the government. This information is welcome. I want to know under what Article it has been done. If it has been done by the previous government, the present government has not come up with a new proclamation. I think it is not fair for the present Prime Minister and Home Minister to take shelter under certain things which had taken place prior to the 21st March. I want a clarification on this.

Leaving this aside, I do not want to raise any technical point. I used to oppose the technical points which Mr. Sezhiyan used to raise in this House earlier. I am one with you that the spirit of the matter should be taken into consideration.

I want my government to run in Pondicherry. I am the solitary representative. There are so many people to speak for Nagaland. You have dissolved the Pondicherry Assembly for so many years now. No Municipal elections have been held there. I appeal to you to declare elections for Pondicherry as early as possible. Elections to Parliament were there only two weeks back. You can hold at least municipal elections. They have not been held for ten years now. I do not understand why there is any mention about elections in this bill. I do not want my administration in Pondicherry to suffer. There are no doubt good officers there. They are doing their best, with the limited funds that are available. Pondicherry is a backward area. It is also a very peculiar one Mizoram, Andamans and Lakshadweep have contiguous areas, whereas in Pondicherry, I have to traval a minimum of 1,000 miles. Between Karaikal and Pondicherry, the distance is 100 miles. Between Pondicherry and Mahe, it is 450 miles. For going to Yenam, I have to travel 750 miles. (*Interruption*) If I become the Prime Minister, I can use the helicopter. It is a peculiar territory. My single constituency is spread over 3 States. There is only one representative. While allotting funds for Pondicherry, please don't equate it with any other Union territory. It is a peculiar territory which was ruled by the French for 300 years. I would request the present Finance Minister to allot adequate funds. Even though I used to receive congratulations whenever I spoke earlier, nothing was substantially done for Pondicherry. My request have been met to the extent of 20 per cent. I have become a gramaphone record. I am bound to repeat things, because you are the new Finance Minister. I would like to see whether your actions go along with your words and promises. If Pondicherry comes up, India will be benefitted. Pondicherry is spread over the entire Dakshin Bharat, i.e. over 3 States. I am happy to see that on this occasion, the Finance Minister was concentrating very much. I do hope that he will listen to my speech also carefully. These are very important matters for Pondicherry. First I would appeal to you that there must be elections as early as possible, because you believe in the verdict of the people and you bow down to the wishes of the people. I am sure you will declare the elections as early as possible.

Secondly, for the last three years I have been asking for a University.

It has been pending for the past seven years. It should be done early. I want a categorical answer from the Minister of Finance whether they are going to give us the University in the coming financial year.

So far as deep sea fishing is concerned, the project has been sanctioned. Though it has not been mentioned here, I hope serious attention is being paid to the development of deep sea fishing by the present Finance Minister, so that the food problem can be solved. There should be centres, one each at Pondicherry, Karaikkal and Mahe.

Then I will refer to the Ariyanganam river project. Another point is a thermal project, which has not been sanctioned. As a matter of fact, they are going in only for a medium thermal project. The present Ministry can reconsider the question. Unless there is a thermal project, the power problem cannot be solved. You have started small scale and medium scale industries because it is a backward area. In that context, the supply of power is very important and serious consideration should be given to that. So, I would suggest that a thermal plant should be established there as early as possible.

Then, in order to relieve the congestion and port facilities at Madras and Cuddalore, small ports should be established at Karaikkal and Mahe.

Coming to heavy industries, since there is a heavy industry plant at Trichy, there should be a subsidiary plant at Karaikkal. It will solve the unemployment problem, which is very acute, in Pondicherry. It is a very big problem there. You will be surprised to know that people who have registered their names in the employment exchanges as early as 1969 are yet to get their first call for interview for appointment. Young boys of the age of 19 registered their names with the exchanges in 1969 and now in 1977 they cannot get employment because they are over-aged and so disqualified. This is the pitiable position in Pondicherry, so far as employment is concerned. Now that you have given so many hopes to the people, I hope you will fulfil those promises at least in the matter f employment.

Lastly, the Government had promised aerodromes for all State capitals. Yet, when I asked for an aerodrome for Pondicherry, they asked "why". When you have some guidelines for the construction of aerodromes, why do you not follow them? Pondicherry is a State capital. Every now and then you have to summon here your Governor and the Secretaries. Therefore, there should be a small airport so that they can come here in a short time.

So far as the Ashram is concerned, the management has been superseded. I would request them to reconsider the matter and grant the Ashram the bare facilities and their reasonable requests. I have sent a petition in the matter after consulting the Administrator. I know how the Ashram has been functioning. It is a very good institution, promoting international understanding. It creates a feeling of oneness amongst the people so that they can understand one another for a better and peaceful life. My name is Aravinda Bala Pajanor because my father was a devotee of the Ashram.

As far as Auroville is concerned, the Tamil Nadu Government was giving some trouble. Now that problem has been solved because both Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have come under President's Rule. Now you cannot say that something has been done by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Karaikkal is in the delta of Cauveri. This year I cannot take my man to

[Shri Arvind Bala Fajanor]

harvest in my own field because the water supply was cut to Pondicherry. Of course, Pondicherry is represented in the Cauveri Board. We want to appeal to you to allot more funds so that we can have underground water for development of agriculture in that area. At present the situation there is not happy. Karaikkal is the granary of Pondicherry State. Yet, there the price of rice is going up day by day. The administration there with a young and efficient officer is trying to solve the problem. At the top level it is very beautiful and nice, but the upper and lower division clerks took active interest in the elections and tried their best to rig them, to indulge in malpractices. I know many of them personally, and I put an end to it. So, it is high time that the Government of India, because they are directly ruling Pondicherry, take interest in the matter and warn those elements.

Both Karaikkal and Pondicherry are religious centres. You have made the people there contribute to the compulsory deposit scheme. The poor government servants are in a mess. I know the Finance Minister personally, he is a reasonable man. If he thinks that it is right, he will agree to it. So, I request him to resonsider the question of including Pondicherry in B-2 and Karaikkal in C category, so that the people in my constituency may be happy. Unless you keep Government servants contended, you cannot lift the country up.

I am not raising the constitutional issue because it is the spirit of the law that has to be considered and not the letter, but there is a fear that somebody may take up the matter in the High Court and so I mentioned it.

I request that at least a Judicial Commission's Court may be established at Pondicherry if not a High Court. I hope Government will give serious consideration to it.

I invite the hon. Ministers of the Government to visit Pondicherry. It is a beautiful place. The invitation includes you, Madam Chairman, also.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I appreciate the spirit in which the hon. Member decided to drop the constitutional issue which he intended to raise, but I would like to assure him that there is a good answer to it. A notification had been issued by the President on 8th February, 1977 and the order says that "for 'three years' occurring in clause (a) of the first-mentioned order, as subsequently amended, the words 'four years' shall be substituted." So, that has been taken care of, and he need not be apprehensive that it might be taken up by somebody in any court.

The hon. Member has raised a number of points. Some of them are of such vital importance that I am sorry to find that no attention has been paid to them for such a long period.

I can only assure you that we will see to it that every single point mentioned by you will be gone into and attempt will be made to do some justice in regard to as many of them as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 33."

*The motion was adopted.*

**17.56 hrs.**

## PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*, 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2, and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**17.59 hrs.**

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS†† FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERRY), 1976-77

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 6 to 8, 10, 14, 16 to 20, 23, 27, 28, 31 and 32."

*The motion was adopted.*

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30-3-77.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the Vice President acting as President.

††Moved with the recommendation of the Vice President acting as President.

*List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Pondicherry) for 1976-77 voted by Lok Sabha*

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | 3 | |
| | | Revenue | Capital |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 4 | Administration of Justice | 1,05,000 | |
| 6 | Revenue | 8,74,000 | .. |
| 7 | Sales Tax | 7,000 | |
| 8 | Taxes on Vehicles | 11,000 | .. |
| 10 | District Administration | | 7,17,000 |
| 14 | Stationery and Printing | 1,49,000 | .. |
| 16 | Retirement Benefits | 2,99,000 | |
| 17 | Public Works | 32,91,000 | 10,06,000 |
| 18 | Education | 7,56,000 | .. |
| 19 | Medical | 17,55,000 | .. |
| 20 | Information and Publicity | 3,35,000 | .. |
| 23 | Co-operation | | 4,90,000 |
| 27 | Fisheries | .. | 85,000 |
| 28 | Community Development | 20,000 | |
| 31 | Electricity | 4,02,000 | 32,63,000 |
| 32 | Ports and Pilotage | 3,000 | 49,000 |

**18 hrs.**

## PONDICHERRY (APPROPRIATION) BILL,* 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30-3-77.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce* the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1976-77, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 31, 1977/Chaitra 10, 1899 (Saka).*

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*Introduced with the recommenda tion of the Vice President acting as President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the Vice President acting as President.

GMGIPMRND—PMR 153 LS—JC 247—15-4-77—998